THE
MONTHLY REVIEW,
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ART. I. *Comicorum Græcorum Fragmenta quædam. Curavit & Notas addidit*, R. Walpole, A. B. Trin. Col. Cant. 8vo. pp. 115. 5s. Boards. Mawman. 1805.

WHEN this small volume was first delivered into our hands, we felt much gratified on perceiving that, after the interval of many years, some scholar had undertaken to republish, in a convenient and respectable form, a portion of those fragments which learned men had long considered as highly valuable. They give, indeed, a most accurate description of the manners and customs of a polished nation, at the height of its splendour; and they possess in themselves the intrinsic value of being the best models of a correct and refined taste.—We were much pleased, also, that a young man of Mr. Walpole's birth and connexions had submitted himself to the drudgery of verbal criticism; and when we reflected on the reputation for classical learning which he had acquired by his exertions at the University, and on the assistance afforded him by the first scholar of the age, we were elevated, as our readers may easily conceive, with no common expectations. How far those expectations have been realized, and how far they have been frustrated, may be collected from the strictures which we shall now offer on the pages before us; and which we shall communicate with freedom and with minuteness, conceiving it to be our duty to reprobate the defects as well as to commend the excellencies of works that claim the particular notice of literati.

In a short preface, the editor, having bestowed his tribute of praise on the elegance of attic poetry, expresses his regret, in which every scholar will join, for the loss which Greek literature sustained by the non-accomplishment of the great *Bentley*'s project for a complete collection of the fragments of Greek Poetry. He then proceeds to state the defects of the collections of Morellus, Hertelius, and Grotius; and the material assistance which may be derived in the correction of such defects, from the works of modern critics.

As a specimen of his Latinity, we transcribe the conclusion of the preface:

'*Ingratus autem essem quam qui maxime, si ea silentio præterirem, quæ* RICARDUS PORSON, *vir supra præconium meum longissime positus, non minus docte quam humaniter mecum communicare dignatus est. Meminerit velim lector, viri eruditissimi emendationes in notis sequentibus literam P. habere subjunctam.*

'*Superest, priusquam manum de tabula tollam, ut ob ea quæcunque in hoc opere a me vel errata vel peccata fuerint, lectori intercedam. Minime dubito quin materiæ arduæ difficilique parum satisfecero.* "Sed audere non dedecet, et si quid desit operi, supplet ætas: et si qua dicta sunt juveniliter, pro indole accipiuntur." *Quintilian.—Si vero vel tantillum aliquorum studia in hisce comœdiæ Græcæ reliquiis indagandis et illustrandis aut erexerim aut exsuscitârim, laboris suscepti nequaquam pœnitebit, votique mei esse videbor omnino compos.*'

We shall now proceed regularly through the volume, and examine it article by article; and as Mr. W. has omitted (we presume, through inadvertence,) to register the places of the authors who cite the several fragments, we shall endeavour to supply this defect by giving a reference to each, before we begin our remarks on them as published in the work before us.

P. 1. & not. p. 85. Cratinus *Pytina*. From Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 523. Suidas vv. Αφλεια. Δωδεκάπρουνον στόμα. The first three verses appear also in Tzetzes's Chiliad. viii. c. 184.

Mr. W. informs us that the play, whence this fragment was taken, was acted Olymp. 89,1. two years before the *Flatterers* of Eupolis; and that the argument of it is to be found in the Schol. Aristoph. Equit. 100. The verses of it quoted by Priscian, to whom he refers without mentioning the page, are to be found p. 232. ed. Ald. p. 1181. ed. Putsch. Those from the Schol. on Soph. Aj. 105. may be seen also in Suidas v. δεσμώτης. The words '*Inter dramata—Hephæstione*,' should have been more particularly assigned to Casaubon in Athen. col. 985. (not. 986.) and the correction of the Schol. Aristoph. Eq. 530. should have been attributed to Fabricius, Bibl. Gr. II. 22. Vol. I. p. 753. ed. 1718.

V. 2. The reference to Casaubon's Epistles is wrong. The 160th Epistle is not directed to Scaliger, either in the edition of Grævius or in that of Almeloveen. We have not leisure to make out the reference: but, as this inaccuracy of quotation is not uncommon with Mr. W., we cannot help expressing our sorrow that he should have been so careless in a point of the first importance to a critical scholar, and in consequence of which his readers must be subjected to the greatest inconvenience. The passages of Æschines and of Meursius were quoted by Toup. Em. T. III. p. 57. ed. Oxon.

V. 3. *Le*

V. 3. '*Legendum potius* ἐν τῇ Φάρυγι.' Why did not Mr. W. state to his readers the countenance which Suidas gives to this correction?

P. 1 & 84. Eupolis. Δήμοις. From Stobæus Flor. p. 163. ed. Grot. and printed by Mr. W. after Brunck. ad Aristoph. Ran. 733.

P. 2 & 84. ——— From Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 529. & Diodorus Siculus XII. 40.

——— Κόλαξι. From Athenæus VI. 236. E. This fragment has been restored to its primæval purity by the *Phidiaca manus* of Professor Porson. The emendation of the 15th line displays such acuteness, that we cannot refrain from the pleasure of presenting it to our readers in Mr. Walpole's words; on which we shall afterward add a remark. '*Editum legebatur* σκῶμμα γὰρ εἶπας ἔλεγες. *Egregia est Porsoni emendatio. Verbis ipsissimis utitur Eupolis in* Προσπαλτιόις, *vide Schol. ad Aristoph.* Vesp. 57. *Necnon Myrtilus in fabula cui titulus Titanopanes: uti ex Aspasii commentariis ad Aristotelem indicavit nobis vir idem eruditissimus. Apud Meursii Bib. Att. lib. IV. male legitur* τιτανοπαισιν.' The first sentence of this note contains a glaring misrepresentation. The editions of Aldus, of Valderus, and of Casaubon, read εἶπας ἔλεγεν. Professor Schweighæuser also retains ἔλεγεν in his context, and takes no notice of any variation at the bottom of the page. In his animadversions, however, he states that in his old MS. "*non* ἔλεγεν *scribi, sed* ἔλεγες: *quod quum speciem habeat interpretationis verbi vulgo præcedentis* εἶπας, *videndum est ne aliud ulcus hic loci lateat.*" On this observation of the Strasburg Professor, we shall make no comment: the ἔιπ' ἀσελγὲς of Professor Porson carries conviction with itself, even were it unsupported by any adventitious testimony. We wish that Mr. W. had quoted at length the fragment of Eupolis *ap. Schol. Aristoph.* The other passage he certainly ought to have fully transcribed, since it is to be found only in one book, and that one is not very easily to be procured. As many of our readers may not have an opportunity of consulting it, we shall give it at large.—It occurs in the commentary on Aristotle's Ethics, commonly, though erroneously, ascribed to Eustratius, *ap. Aldum* 1536. p. 53. b. καὶ λαμπρύνεται παρὰ μέλος. παροιμία ἐπὶ τῶν μὴ προσφόρως τί ποιεῖν εἰωθότων. καὶ κωμῳδῶν χορηγῶν, σύνηθες ἐν κωμῳδίᾳ παραπετάσματα δέρρεις ποιεῖν οὐ πορφυρίδας * μυρτῖλος ἐν τιτανόπαισι τὸ, δεινῆς ἀκούεις ἡράκλεις. τουτέστι σοὶ τὸ σκῶμμ' ἀσελγες καὶ μεγαρικὸν καὶ σφόδρα ψυχρόν γελᾷς, ἰρας τὰ παίδια. Several things in this passage require correction: but we must hasten to the next fragment.

* Respecting the title of this play of Myrtilus, the reader may consult Kuster's note on Suidas, T. II. p. 592. n. 4.

P. 5 & 85. An uncertain fragment of the same author. From Stobæus Flor. p. 31. ed. Grot. This piece is also much indebted to Mr. Porson's corrections.

P. 6 & 86. Plato. *Homicida*, from Athen. VII. p. 279. C.

———— Συνεξαπατῶντι, from Athen. III. p. 103. C. VII. p. 279. A. v. 11. εὑρακας οὖν φιλόσοφον εἶπέ μοι τινα. '*Hunc versum ita legendum censuit Dawesius Misc. Crit. p.* 202. *quod Schw. videtur fugisse.*' Mr. W., we think, has in this place censured Schweighæuser very undeservedly; for Dawes refers his readers to VII. p. 279. where this fragment occurs, correctly written. Εὑρακας, too, is not the emendation of Dawes, but of Tyrwhitt, in Dr. Burgess's appendix to the *Miscell. Crit.* p. 454.

P. 7 & 87. Pherecrates Ἀγρίοις, from J. Pollux X. 150.

This fragment springs from Bentley's Letter to Hemsterhusius; and the reference to Suetonius in the note should have been attributed to Casaubon, from whom it was taken. Sueton. Ed. Burm. I. p. 154.

P. 8 & 88. Alexis Ασωτοδιδασκάλῳ, from Athen. VIII. p. 336. E. F. On this fragment, we offered some remarks in our Review of Prof. Porson's Hecuba, &c. when we were discussing the quantity of the comparatives in ιων. (p. 436, 437.) They were written undoubtedly for the use of the public; and to have our observations honoured by the countenance of Scholars must be truly gratifying to us. At the same time, however, we wished and expected to enjoy the honest fruit of our labours, by having them fairly and candidly acknowleged: but these remarks Mr. W. has copied without the slightest notice of our prior claim to them, and without any addition excepting a reference to Larcher's French translation of Herodotus VII. p. 321. Yet he has in other instances specified some of our strictures.—Our readers, we doubt not, are well aware that Plagiaries * were not uncommon in the earliest times of antiquity, and that the greatest men have very much suffered in reputation by literary thefts. Though we by no means intend to draw a parallel between our *discoveries* and those of Thales, we cannot refrain from reciting a story of that celebrated philosopher as related by Apuleius, which we recommend to Mr. Walpole's serious perusal. "*Id a se recens inventum Thales memoratur edocuisse Mandraytum Prienensem, qui nova et inopinata cognitione impendio delectatus, optare jussit quantam vellet mercedem sibi pro tanto documento rependi. Satis, inquit, mihi fuerit mercedis, Thales sapiens, si id,*

* The diligent reader will consult Morhoff's Polyhistor, in various passages, on the subject of Plagiarisms, with much advantage.

quod

quod a me didicisti, cum proferre ad quospiam cæperis, tibi non adsciveris : sed ejus inventi me potius quam alium repertorem prædicaveris." Florid. p. 361. ed. Elmenhorst. cf. Mureti Var. Lect. XII. 12.

V. 2. Mr. W. prefers the reading of Casaubon, (and he might have added, of Aldus,) to that of Grotius and the MSS.

V. 4. '*Emendationem Casauboni quam textus exhibet Toupius probat ad Theocr. p.*333. *Displicet autem ista repetitio vocis* Σίκων.' Whether this emendation of Casaubon be right, or not, we will not decide: but we must own that it always appeared to us sufficiently probable. We wish that the present editor had stated his reasons for disapproving it.

P. 9 & 89. Alexis *Tarentinis*, from Athen. XI. p. 463. D. In the second line, Mr. W. adopts the lection of Grotius, without informing his readers that the editions as well as the MSS. exhibit τοῦτο διατριβῆς χάριν.

V. 5. 'Lege ἄν ὅτι φράσω, *pro* ἄν τι φράσαι.' The first edition by Casaubon gives' ἀντιφράσαι, which is adopted by Schweighæuser. The MSS. however, omit τι; on which Schweighæuser, with his accustomed sagacity, remarks, "*Videndum ne alia quapiam ratione refingendum fuerit illud hemistichium.*"

V. 10. ἀφιγμένους. The MSS., it should be remembered, read ἀφειμένους, and v. 14. τύχῃ τ' not τύχῃ γ'.

P. 10 & 89. Alexis. From Athen. II. 55. A.

'V. 10. τὸ τοῦ βιότου 'στιν *legendum pro* τοῦ βίου ἐστὶν, *quod Schw. dedit, metro reclamante.*' We see no occasion for this change. Βιός & βιότος, indeed, have been frequently confounded: but, as the Anapæstic measure allows this hiatus, we are inclined to retain the lection of all the copies.

P. 11 & 90. Alexis. From Athen. II. p. 36. A. '*Ῥῆσιν autem hanc totam, quæ Alexidi forsan tribuenda, soluta oratione vertit Musonius de Luxu Græc.* c. 3.' The work of Stephanus Niger, intitled *Musonii Opus*, to which Mr. W. alludes, is to be found in the VIIIth vol. of Gronovius's *Thesaurus Antiquitatum*, &c. c. 2464—2528. Mr. W. quotes it again in a note on Philemon, p. 111. where he might as well have given the words of Athenæus, of which this Musonius is a mere translation. The work of Nicolaus adduced in the note to v. 12. was printed Helmstadii 1679, 4to. without any numerical notation of pages. The passage cited occurs in c. 5. § 1.

P. 12 & 91. Antiphanes' *Omphale*, Athen. III. p. 112. D. This fragment is printed after Prof. Porson's most ingenious correction, in his supplemental sheet to the Heinsian edition of Simplicius's commentary on Epictetus.

Ib. *Milite.* From Athen. III. p. 103. E. F.

P. 13 & 91. Antiphanes, Athen. II. 38. B.

V. 5. ταὐθ', it should have been stated, is the lection of the MSS.

P. 14 & 92. Anaxandrides, as quoted by Prof. Porson in a note on Eurip. Orest. 228.

Ib. From Stobæus Grot. p. 277.

P. 15 & 92. Aristoph. *Pythagorista*, Athen. VI. p. 238. C.

16 Ib. From Athen XIII. p. 563. B.

——— From Athen. IV. 161. F. Athenæus, in our present copies, assigns this fragment to Aristophanes: Mr. W. has followed the decision of Menage, cited in Schweighæuser's note.

P. 17. Id. Ib. From Diogenes Laertius VIII. p. 223. ed. Lond. & Suidas v. Πυθαγόρας. On this Fragment, Mr. W. has not bestowed a single remark.

P. 18 & 95. Ephippus ἐμπολῇ. From Athenæus VIII. 363, C. & XIII. p. 571, E. F. In the latter of these places, it may be observed, this fragment is ascribed to *Euschemus*; a person, as Schweighæuser remarks *, of whom there is no mention elsewhere made. The subject of this play is expounded by Casaubon in a note on Suetonius IV. 40. p. 413. ed. Græv. & not. lib. III. as Mr. W. informs us. Schweighæuser seems to have searched for this passage in vain: "*Qua potissimum parte sui in Suetonium commentarii mentionem fecerit Casaubonus hujus fabulæ, non habeo in promptu indicare;*" and in his *Corrigenda Animadv.* vol. VIII. p. 458. "*Casaubonum vide ad Suetonii Caligulam*, c. 4."; which false reference is more calculated to perplex his readers than no reference at all.

P. 18 & 95. Epicrates, Athen. II. p. 59. '*In hoc apospasmatio redintegrando Schw.* ἤμβροτεν οὐδ' ἔτυχεν. *Totum palmariis Porsoni emendationibus restitutum lectori proponimus.*'

V. 20. Πρώτιστα μὲν οὖν—the reading of Scaliger.

V. 33. as it now stands, does not altogether please us. We should prefer the following arrangement:

τὰ γὰρ ἐν λέσχαις τοιᾶισδε τοιαῦτ'
ἄωρεπες ποιεῖν, οὐδ' ἐμέλησεν
τοῖς μειρακίοις (τῆς κολοκύντης·)
ὁ Πλάτων δὲ παρὼν, καὶ μάλα ὡράως
οὐδὲν ὀρινθεὶς, ἐπέταξ' αὐτοῖς
(ὡάλιν) ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀφορίζεσθαι
τίνος ἐστὶ γένους· οἱ δὲ διήρουν.

The words τῆς κολοκύντης do not occur in the edd. or MSS. πάλιν v. pen. also has been supplied by conjecture, and is well

* "*Inauditum alias nomen.*" Not. in Libr. VIII. p. 674. Suidas has enrolled his name, as a comic writer, in his Lexicon, but refers indeed to Athenæus. Eudocia omits him.

supported

supported by Mr. W. from the Pax 1327. and Plutus 221. We may also refer our readers to Pherecrates, Athen. VI. p. 269. C. αὐθις ἐξ ἀρχῆς Philemon Stobæi p. 443. ed. Grot. See also Suidas in V. Αὖθις.

P. 21 & 96. Eubulus, Athen. II. p. 36. D. & Suidas v. Ὄιες. Mr. W. assigns this fragment to the play intitled Διόνυσος, with much probability. We areglad to see the ninth line of this piece once more correctly printed; and we sincerely hope that no critic will in future be hardy enough to adduce it for an example of an anapæst following a dactyl, V. Herman *de Metris*, p. 155.

P. 21 & 96. Id. Καμπυλίωνι. Athen. XIII. p. 562. C. Mr. W. seems not to have been aware that ὁ ἀνάψας is merely an error of the press in Casaubon's 2d and 3d edd. since Aldus & Valderus & Cas. ed. 1. exhibit the true reading *. V. 8. Mr. W. publishes λῆρος ἄν φήσειε τις, after Grotius. λῆρος ἤν κἄν φήσειε τις Ald., &c. λῆρος ἔι κἄν φ. MS.

P. 22 & 96. Id. Στεφανοπώλισιν. Athen. XIII. p. 557. F.

P. 23 & 97. Id. *Chrysilla*, Athen. XIII. p. 559. C.

P. 24 & 98. Phœnicides from Stobæus, p. 43. ed. Grot.

V. 3. The editor adopts H. Stephens's lection ἐπέτυχον, and in v. 6. proposes, if we rightly understand him, ἐδείκνυθ' ἅμα. Grotius ed. has ἐδείκνυ δ'.

V. 16. The note on this verse is borrowed without acknowlegement from our Review for Jan. 1799, p. 100. The reader, if he deem it *tanti*, may see our observations translated into Latin in M. Herman's Commentary affixed to his ed. of Aristotle's Poetics, p. 101, who has treated us with that civility and candour which become the real scholar and the enlightened critic.

V. 18. The reference to Athenæus should have been p. 559. Mr. W. might also have observed that Pierson, probably through haste, has ascribed this fragment to Aristophanes.

P. 25 & 99. Philetærus. Κυνηγίδι. From Athen. VII. p. 280. C. Mr. W. informs us that Prof. Porson had been led to suspect, from a comparison of Suidas, vv. Φιλέταιρος. Νικόστρατος, that both these names really and truly belonged to the same individual person. '*Hanc Porsoni conjecturam extra omnem dubitationis aleam ponit Scholion quantivis pretii, quod, literis præ vetustate obtutum oculorum pæne fugientibus, ex MS. Platonis Dialogorum nobiscum perbenigne communicavit vir eruditissimus.*' We cannot help expressing a wish that Mr. W. could have gratified the

* Our readers will not repent if they will take the trouble of consulting Jos. Scaliger's note on Propertius, p. 191. ed. 1577.

world at large with a sight of this precious relic of antiquity. As, however, we are aware that he may have had very good reasons for suppressing it, we desist from any farther complaint.

V. 3. Mr. W. has placed in his text the lection of the celebrated Veneto-Parisian MS. Aldus gives τοῦτ' αὖ τὰ τἀνθρώπει, ὁρῶν τὰ πράγματα, and Casaubon τουτ', ἀυτὰ τἀνθρώπει' ὁρώνΐα πράγματα.

'V. 5. ἐις ἄυριον δὲ ὀυχὶ. *Casaub. hiatu non ferendo. Emendatio Schweighæuseri,* ἐις ἄυριον δὲ μὴ φροντίζειν ἔι τι καὶ, *versum deformiter claudicantem protulit. Grotium secuti sumus.*' Aldus gives the verse thus: ἐις ἄυριον δὲ φροντίζειν ἔι τι, whence we might perhaps read, adopting in a great measure the correction of Casaubon, ἐις ἄυριον δὲ μηδὲ φροντίζειν ὅ, τι ἔσται. It once occurred to us that the whole passage might be reformed thus:

ἀλλὰ δεῖ σκοπεῖν
τοῦτ' ἀυτὸν, ἀνθρώπει' ὁρᾶντα πράγματα,
ἐις ἄυριον δὲ μηδὲ φροντίζειν ἔτι.
ἔιτ' ὀυ περ εργόν ἐστιν ἀποκεῖσθαι πάνυ
ἕωλον ἔνδον ἀργύριον.

Our readers will find the phrase ἔιτ' ὀυ περίεργον in a fragment of Alexis ap. Athen. III. p. 123. F.

P. 26 & 100. Timocles Διονυσιαζόυσαις. Athen. VI. p. 223. & Stobæus Grot. p. 509.

'V. 12. ΑΛΚΜΕΩΝ *habet marmor Sandvicense.* 'Αλκμαίων' *exhibet textus contra analogiam et metrum.*' This passage is produced by Salmasius, (*ad cvum Simmiæ*, p. 166.) for the express purpose of shewing that a diphthong or long vowel may be made short when followed by another, which it would not require much of either learning or diligence to prove in a very satisfactory manner. For example: δἰλαιος has a short penultimate in more than one passage of Aristophanes; see also Eubulus ap. Athenæum IX. p. 559. C. and in this very collection, p. 23. Παιραιῶς Alexis Athen. XIII. p. 562. A. Without giving ourselves the trouble of accumulating more instances, we may hence conclude that the received reading 'Αλκμαιων' is not detrimental to the metre. As to the analogy, we confess that we are at a loss for Mr. W.'s meaning. We ought, however, to observe that Αλκμεών is found more than once in the Medicean MS. of Herodotus: but Wesseling retains the other orthography. See his as well as J. Gronovius's note on lib. I. c. 59.

P. 27 & 101. Mnesimachus, Athen. X. 421. C. This fragment has been restored to its pristine integrity by Mr. Porson, who has also illustrated it by some verses from Le Grand's

Grand's *Fabliaux*. We recommend Mr. W.'s note to the attention of our readers.

P. 28 & 102. Xenarchus. Πενταέθλῳ. Athen. XIII. p. 569.

P. 29 & 104. Macho, Athen. XIII. printed after Mr. Porson on the Medea 1343.

P. 30 & 105. Macho, Athen. VIII. p. 341. V. 3. Mr. W. rightly prints πουλύποδα, after Grotius; and in this correction he is supported by the MSS. The Attic poets, we believe, invariably used πουλύπους. In v. 8. he might have stated that the editions exhibit ὥς instead of ἵς, which latter is the reading of Grotius and the MSS.

V. 19. ὁ Τιμοθέου χάρων σχολάζειν μ'οὐκ ἐᾷ
οὐκ τῆς Νιόβης χωρεῖν δὲ πορθμὸν ἀναβοᾷ, &c.

Thus the passage is represented in Aldus, and we think that it ought not to have been disturbed, though the MSS. in the first line have σχολάζει οὐκ ἐᾷ.

P. 31 & 105. Theophilus, φιλαύλῳ. Athen. XIII. p. 563. A.—The first four lines of this fragment are to be found in Stobæus Flor. XIII. p. 243. Grot. where they are ascribed to Antiphanes. The MSS. of Athenæus in the first line read τίς φησι. Stobæus ed. 3. Gesneri gives εἴ τις φ. We might perhaps follow Grotius *in notis*, who has nearly expressed Gesner's margin; εἰ τοὺς ἐρωνίας φησί τις νοῦν οὐκ ἔχειν. The third line would be more rhythmical, if a transposition were adopted; εἰ γὰρ τὶς ἀφέλοι.—In v. 5. &c. Mr. W. follows Grotius, Excerpt. p. 706. We should prefer the reading and punctuation of Lennep. ad Phalarid. p. 213.

ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν καὐτὸς κιθαριστρίας ἐρῶν,
παιδὸς κόρης, οὐ νοῦν ἔχω; πρὸς τῶν θεῶν
κάλλει κ. τ. λ.

V. 8. Mr. W. refers to our critique on the Hecuba, (Aug. 1799. p. 435.) and is attentive to our suggestions.

P. 32 & 106. Menander. Ἀρρηφόροις. This fragment, omitted in great measure by Le Clerc, Bentley produced from Stephanus Byzantinus V. Δωδώνη. In the third verse, Mr. W. has given τίς as the emendation of Prof. Porson, forgetting to observe that it is so read in Montfaucon's Bibl. Coislin. p. 286. where this piece of the *genuine* Stephanus is given from a very old MS.—Καταπάυσαι, in the fifth line, Bentley had corrected.

P. 32 & 106. Idem. Δεισιδαίμονι. From Porphyrius *de Abstin.* IV. 15.—P. 33 & 107. Δυσκόλῳ. From Stob. XVI. p. 93.—P. 34 & 107. Λευκαδίᾳ, from Strabo X. p. 452. ed. Paris. & Hesych. after Bentley Em. p. 38—45.—P. 35 & 107. Μισογύνῃ, from Stobæus, p. 285 & 455.—P. 36.' Ὀργῇ from Athen. IV. p. 166. A.

P. 37.

P. 37. Υποζολιμαίω, Stobæus, p. 197. This fragment has considerable difficulties, which we endeavoured in some measure to remove in our Rev. for Aug. 1799, to which Mr. W. refers. The learned Cambridge Professor suggests a reading somewhat different from that which we had proposed.

V. 5. πῦρ. ταῦτα, κἂν ἑκατὸν ἔτη βιῷς ἔτι,
ὄψει παρόντα.

V. 9. ——————ἢ 'πιδημίαν ἐν ᾧ
ὄχλος.

V. 11. ἣν πρῶτ' ἀπέλθῃς καταλύσεις, βελτίονα
ἐφ' οἷς ἔχων ἀπῆλθες, ἐχθρὸς οὐδενί.

P. 38. From Stobæus LXXII. p. 303. which ought to have been numbered 293. On the second verse, Mr. W. quotes ὀνοίμεθ' ἄν from the Acta Lips. and then proposes ὀναίμεθα. We should rather correct ὀναίμεθ' ἄν.

P. 39 & 109. From Stobæus, p. 353 & 355. In Grotius, this fragment is ascribed to Epicharmus. Some MSS. assign it to Menander, as appears from the margin of Gesner's edition. We have before us, at present, only that which was published Tiguri 1559. The dialect alone, we think, is sufficient to decide the claim against the Syracusan Poet. In v. 6. Mr. W. approves Valckenær's emendation, Diatr. p. 150. οὐδὲν δ' ἔχουσι πλεῖον, ουδ' ἐμεῖς ὅτῳ. '*Versus autem Philemonis, quos corrigere conatur,* (*Lud. Valck.*) *ita legendi;*

τί οὖν πλέον ποιοῦμεν; ἡ λύπη δ' ἔχει,
ὥσπερ τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο καρπὸν, τὰ δάκρυα.

The editor might have stated that Valckenær's correction is founded on the readings of the Leyden MS. of Stobæus, as well as of the Venice edition by Trincavillus, οὐδὲν ἔχουσι πλεῖαν, ἐμοὶ ῥηῖ ὅτῳ. We agree with Mr. W. that Valckenær has not succeeded in restoring the second passage.—We have been accustomed to regard Mr. Upton's conjecture as ingenious, though defective, (on Shakespeare, p. 290.)

τί οὖν πλέον ποιοῦμεν; ἡ λύπη δ' ἔχει,
ὥσπερ τὰ δένδρα τοῦτα καρπὸν, δάκρυα.

Thus ἡ λύπη is opposed to τὰ δένδρα, and καρπὸν to δάκρυα, without the article. We should have no objection to follow Stobæus, and read τὸ δένδρον τοῦτο.

P. 40 & 110. From Stobæus, p. 443.—P. 41 & 100. from Clemens Alexandrinus Strom. V. p. 605. and Euseb. Præp. p. 684.—P. 42 & 110. from Rutgersius Var. Lect. IV. p. 361.

P. 43 & 110. Philemon, Athen. XIII. p. 569.

V. 8. τὰς γυναῖκας. Mr. W. surely had not read Bentley's note: "*Ita* τας *pro* τι *posuimus* inquit Grotius; *et recte succinit*

cinit V. Cl. Uterque fallitur: nam vere ed. Aldina habet τοι. *Articulus hic non convenit.*" We add that τοι is also preserved in the MSS.

V. 9. '*Vide Rutilium Lupum Lycurgo, ed. Ruhnk. p.* 60.' Mr. W.'s readers will be disappointed if they expect to find much illustration in the Roman Rhetorician here cited. To save them the trouble of recurring to a work which we believe is now become rather scarce, we extract the passage: "*Cujus omnes corporis partes ad nequitiam sunt appositissimi; oculi ad petulantem lasciviam, manus ad rapinam, venter ad aviditatem,* [*virilis naturæ*] *membra quæ non possumus honeste appellare, ad omne genus corruptelæ, pes ad fugam. Prorsus ut aut ex hoc vitia, aut ipse ex vitiis ortus videatur.*"

P. 44 & 111. Id. *Ephebo.* Stobæus, p. 405.—P. 45 & 112. *Pyrrho,* Stobæus, p. 210. and Brunck Aristoph. Plut. 985.

P. 46 & 112. From Stobæus, p. 133. V. 3. '*Pedem Dactylum ante finalem iambum in tetrametro trochaico admittunt Comici pudenter et raro. Hæc Porsonus. Quicunque supplementum ad præfationem Hecubæ perlegerit, hos versus in firmo talo incedere facile deprehendet.*

καὶ μικρῦ μὲν ἀῤῥᾳβωνά μ' ἔπεισεν ἐυθὺς καταβαλεῖν.
Bentl. Emen. n. 247.

κἄν τε ταῖσι ξυμφοραῖσι δυστυχεῖν μετὰ τῶν φιλῶν.
Valck. Diatr. p. 244.'

The verse, as altered by Bentley, is faulty on other grounds besides those which Mr. W. has stated. The ι in μικρὸς, we believe, is never short; and the only instance which at present occurs to us is undoubtedly corrupt. Menand. Fr. ed. Cleric. p. 40. Σαπρὸς γὰρ ἦν, σὺ δὲ σμικρολόγος οὐ θέλων:—where, from the vestiges of Clemens Alexandrinus and Theodoret, we would read σὺ δὲ μικρολόγος ὁ μὴ θέλων. The verse of Valckenær does not come within the scope of the rule adduced by Mr. W. since it has an anapæst and not a dactyl immediately preceding the final iambus.

P. 47 & 113. From Stobæus, P. 453.—P. 48 & 113. From Stobæus, p. 395.—P. 49 & 113. From Stobæus, p. 61.

' V. 8. *Plutarcho, auctore cum versus Æschyli* (*v. S. ad T.* 594.) *ad quos in hoc fragmento Menander* [*l. Philemon*] *respexit, in scena recitarentur, omnium spectatorum oculi in Aristidem conversi fuerunt. Vide Apoph. p.* 186. *ed. Franc. Quicunque autem hunc locum Menandri, necnon Plat. Polit. II. p.* 423. *Plut. Aristid. p.* 310. *Damascium apud Phot. p.* 1031. *consulet, minime dubitabit quin ita legendi sint versus Æschyli:*

οὐ

Οὐ γαρ δοκεῖν δίκαιος, ἀλλ' ἔιναι θέλει,
βαθεῖαν ἄλοκα διὰ φρενὸς καρπούμενος,
ἀφ' ἧς τὰ κεδνὰ βλαστάνει βουλεύματα.

ἀφ' ἧς habet Plutarchus in Apophthegmatibus. Vide locum supra laudatum. Confer notam Ruhnkenii ad Timæum, p. 58.'

From this slight reference, it would hardly be suspected that this whole note was nothing more than a mere transcript from that of Ruhnkenius, with which we shall present our readers, omitting only the citations which are there given at full length. "Βαθεῖαν ἄυλακα. *Pertinet Glossa ad Polit. II. p.* 423. *D. Æschyli locus est S. Theb.* 599. *ubi vide Schol. et Stanl. Eosdem Iambos laudavit Plutarchus, Aristid. p.* 320. *C. et T. II. p.* 88. B. 186. *B. expressit Damascius apud Phot. p.* 1031. *et p.* 1055." Why does Mr. W. omit the reference to Plut. II. p. 88. B. where, as well as at p. 186. B. the vulgar reading ἄριστος is preserved? Cases should be stated fairly on both sides, in the court of criticism as well as in the courts of judicature. It seems, however, evident that δίκαιος is the proper reading; and the passage is so cited in the Schol. to Plato, p. 149. ed. Ruhnk. and in Clemens Alexandrinus, Strom. I. p. 319, 21 *.

P. 49 & 114. From Mr. Porson's note ad Eurip. Med. 139. P. 19. No. IX.—P. 50 & 115. Diphilus ἐμπόρῳ from Athen. VI. p. 227. F.

We shall here conclude our remarks, with stating that the volume is printed on a very neat type, and with considerable elegance of execution. Small as it is, however, it might have been much compressed, since in more than one place we have only six lines in a page. Indeed, we discover evident marks of the modern practice of book-making throughout. We should add also that Mr. W. has given at the end the Latin metrical version of Grotius, as also the well known English imitations from Mr. Cumberland's Observer.

Two other publications by Mr. Walpole, intitled "Specimens of scarce Translations of the 17th Century from the Latin Poets," and "Isabel," &c. have appeared, and we shall take due notice of them at a future opportunity.

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* Prof. Porson has judiciously inserted δίκαιος, in the text; on which one *Fridericus Henricus Bothe*, who has made himself an editor of Æschylus, thus comments: "*Anglus Porsonus, nescio qua fretus auctoritate, edidit* δίκαιος *pro* ἄριστος: *sed illud haud dubie glossema est, ex versu* 600 *petitum.*" Of course, Bothe blunders on, and retains ἄριστος.—

Gai....d.
1st Art.

ART.

ART. II. *The Life of George Washington*, Commander in Chief of the American Forces during the War which established the Independence of his Country, and First President of the United States. Compiled under the Inspection of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, from original Papers bequeathed to him by his deceased Relative, &c. &c. By John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States. Vol. III. (4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.) 8vo. pp. 572. 10s. 6d. Boards. R. Phillips. 1805.

PARTICULARS drawn from sources purely American, and details of circumstances which could be known only to the colonists themselves, occur more frequently in the present volume than in the preceding, and impart to it a superior interest. When the time, therefore, shall arrive, in which a complete and dispassionate account of the fatal struggle between Great Britain and her American dependencies can be framed, many of the materials here collected will prove highly valuable. Having already spoken of the general character of the work, it will not be expected that we should long detain our readers on the present occasion; and we may content ourselves with submitting to their view a few extracts, which will be illustrative of those traits which we regard as favourably distinguishing the narrative before us.

This volume embraces the history of three campaigns, those of 1776, 1777, and 1778; a very material part of the memorable contest which proved so humiliating to Great Britain. It nearly commences with the relief of Quebec by the Mother Country, and closes with the failure of the united attempts of the Americans and French against Rhode Island.

The feelings expressed in the following passage are so natural as to render the statement of the writer highly credible; and it is only a superior mind that can be expected to rise above them. On occasions of this kind, the conduct of the American commander uniformly appears to eminent advantage:

'General Gage, who had been appointed governor of Massachussetts, had received, in that station, all the irritations of which his mind was susceptible;—irritations which, as too frequently happens, seem to have been retained by him in his character of commander in chief of the British forces in America; and to have had no inconsiderable share of influence over his conduct in that capacity. He considered the Americans merely as rebels, and treated them as if the great national resistance they were now making on principle, was only to be considered as the act of a few daring and turbulent spirits, rising against laws of unquestionable obligation, who would soon be quelled, and punished for their disobedience to legitimate authority; and who would never possess, or would never dare to use, the means of retaliating the injuries inflicted on them. In this spirit, so well calculated to add to the calamities of war, and to increase the miseries of the human race, some distinguished characters in Boston,

especially Mr. Lovel, and the American officers and soldiers who fell into his hands, were thrown into the common gaol of felons, and treated, without respect to military rank or condition, not as prisoners of war, but as state criminals.

'This measure was remonstrated against by General Washington, who considering political opinion entirely out of the question, and "conceiving the obligations of humanity, and the claims of rank, to be universally binding, except in the case of retaliation, expressed the hope he had entertained, that they would have induced, on the part of the British General, a conduct more conformable to the rights they gave. While he claimed the benefit of these rights, he declared his determination to be regulated entirely in his conduct towards the prisoners who should fall into his hand, by the treatment which those in the power of the British should receive."

'To this letter a very haughty and intemperate answer was returned, in which complaints concerning the treatment of prisoners were retorted; and it was affected to be considered as an instance of clemency, that the cord was not applied to those whose imprisonment was complained of. To this answer, for which not even the then peculiar state of things can afford a palliative, General Washington gave a manly and dignified reply; which was, he said, "to close their correspondence, perhaps, for ever:" and which he concluded with saying, "If your officers, our prisoners, receive from me a treatment different from what I wished to shew them, they and you will remember the occasion of it."

A different system was pursued by General Howe: but we are concerned to observe that, frequently, in the course of the contest, a puerile and ineffectual resentment discovered itself, similar to that of General Gage.

The nature of the warfare, which decided the differences of the parties, may be judged by attentively reflecting on the subsequent sketch:

'Every day almost produced some skirmish, which increased the distress of the enemy, and the confidence of the Americans in themselves. The British found it totally unsafe to forage but with large covering parties, which were often attacked with advantage and their horses frequently taken. The miserable appearance they made evidenced the scarcity which prevailed in their camp. In these skirmishes prisoners were often made, and repeated small successes, the details of which filled the papers throughout America, served very much to animate the people at large, who even supposed, that so soon as the season would permit the armies to take the field, the British would be driven to their ships for protection. Yet the real situation of General Washington, which was happily concealed, in a great degree, both from the enemy and from his own countrymen, was extremely critical. He was often abandoned by bodies of the militia before their places were filled by others, and thus left in a state of dangerous weakness, exposed to have his positions forced by the enemy. This was not the only inconvenience resulting from this fluctuating army. They

They carried off arms and blankets, which had been unavoidably delivered to them, to be used while in camp, and thus wasted in advance the supplies collected for the use of the army now recruiting for the ensuing campaign.'

The author thus concludes his account of the campaign of 1776:

'The campaign, from the landing of the enemy at Elk ferry on the twenty-fifth of August, till they took possession of Philadelphia on the twenty sixth of September, had been extremely active, and the part to be performed by the American General uncommonly arduous. The best English writers who have detailed the events of the war, bestow high encomiums on Sir William Howe for the military skill displayed and the masterly movements made by him, during these operations. At Brandywine especially, Washington is supposed to have been 'out Generaled, more out Generaled than in any action during the war.' Yet let all the operations of this trying period be examined, and the means in possession of both be considered, and no apprehension need be entertained, that the American chief will appear in any respect inferior to his adversary, or unworthy of the high place he held in the opinions of his countrymen. With an army decidedly inferior, not only in numbers, but in every other military requisite, except courage, in an open country, in which not a single fortification was to be found, nor a river which was not, in that season of the year, fordable by infantry almost every where, he employed the enemy near thirty days in advancing about sixty miles. In this time he fought one general action, and, though defeated, was able to re-assemble the same undisciplined, unclothed, and almost unfed army; and on the fifth day after his defeat, again to offer battle to the conqueror. When the armies were separated by a storm of rain, which involved him in circumstances the most distressing which can be conceived, he extricated himself from them with infinite and persevering labour, and still maintained a respectable and imposing countenance.'

If other histories present us with more elaborate manœuvres, and more brilliant exploits, it is difficult to point out any accounts which exhibit proofs of firmness of mind and of perseverance, superiour to those which were displayed in the course of this struggle by the American General. If he had less to apprehend than some other chiefs, of whom we read, from the resources, the skill, and the enterprize of his opponents, he had a struggle to maintain which was far more difficult; he held his command under an ill formed and inexperienced government; he exercised it over an armed force which its faulty construction rendered it impossible to subject to discipline; and he was placed at the head of troops which underwent privations that have scarcely a parallel in human annals. Never, perhaps, did a country owe so much to one man, as North America owed to Washington. The army appears to have been kept together entirely by means of his coun-

sels and his personal influence. The following passages abundantly confirm these observations:

'The situation of his army, and his own feelings, are thus stated in a letter to Governor Clinton of New York. "It is with great reluctance I trouble you upon a subject which does not properly fall within your province; but it is a subject which occasions me more distress than I have felt since the commencement of the war, and which loudly demands the most zealous exertions of every person of weight and authority, who is interested in the success of our affairs. I mean the present dreadful situation of the army for want of provisions, and the miserable prospect for the future. It is more alarming than you will probably conceive; for to form a just idea, it were necessary to be on the spot. For some days past, there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been ere this time excited by their sufferings to a general mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms however of discontent have appeared in particular instances, and nothing but the most active efforts every where can long avert so shocking a catastrophe."—

'Happily for America there was in the character of Washington, something which enabled him, notwithstanding the discordant materials of which his army was composed, to attach both his officers and soldiers so strongly to his person, that no distress could weaken their affection, nor impair the respect and veneration in which he was held by them. To this sentiment is greatly to be attributed the preservation of a respectable military force, under circumstances but too well calculated for its dissolution.

'Through this severe experiment on their fortitude, the native Americans in general persevered steadily in the performance of their duty; but the conduct of the Europeans in general, who constituted a considerable part of the army, was much less laudable; and at no period of the war was desertion so frequent as during this winter. With the aid of those inhabitants who were friendly to the ancient government, they eluded the vigilance of the light parties who watched the roads, and great numbers escaped into Philadelphia with their arms. These were not the only recruits made by the British army in the course of the winter. The disaffected joined them in such numbers, as to add very sensibly to their strength.'—

'At no period of the war had the American army been reduced to a situation of greater peril than during the winter at Valley-forge. It has been already stated that, more than once, they were absolutely without food. Even while their condition was less desperate in this respect, their stock of provisions was so scanty, that there was seldom at any time in the stores a quantity sufficient for the use of the troops for one week. Consequently, had the enemy moved out in force, the American army could not have continued in camp. The want of provisions would have forced them out of it; and their deplorable condition with respect to clothes, disabled them from keeping the field inthe winter. The returns of the first of February exhibit the astonishing

astonishing number of three thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine men in camp unfit for duty for want of clothes: of this number scarcely a man had a pair of shoes. Even among those returned capable of doing duty, many were so badly clothed, that exposure to the colds of the season must have destroyed them. Although the total of the army exceeded seventeen thousand men, the present effective rank and file amounted to only five thousand and twelve. The returns throughout the winter do not essentially vary from that which has just been particularly stated.

'While the sufferings of the soldiers, first during a winter campaign, and afterwards in what were termed winter quarters, filled the hospitals, a dreadful mortality still continued to prevail in those miserable receptacles of the sick, where death was often found by those who entered them in quest of health. The provision made for them, which was at best inadequate to their wants, was said to be misapplied. They were crowded in small apartments, and a violent putrid fever raged among them, which carried off much greater numbers than all the diseases of the camp.

'If then, during the deep snows which covered the earth for a great part of the winter, the enemy had taken the field, their own sufferings must indeed have been great, but the American loss must have been infinitely greater. General Washington must either have fought them with inferior numbers, and have staked the safety of his army on the issue of that battle, or have retreated further into the country, a measure which could not possibly have been effected without the loss of many of his naked and barefooted soldiers.

'Happily the real condition of his army was not well understood by Sir William Howe, and that officer had ever been extremely careful of the lives and comfort of his own troops. He had on no occasion manifested a disposition to hazard them without a clear advantage, and perhaps his conduct was, in general, wise and able, as well as cautious. In this particular instance, however, a winter expedition would have infinitely distressed and injured the American army. Fortunately, Sir William Howe confined his operations to those small excursions that were calculated to enlarge the comforts of his own army, which notwithstanding the good disposition of the neighbouring country, was much distressed for fuel, and often in great want of forage and fresh provisions. The vigilance used on the lines, especially on the south side of the Schuylkill, intercepted a great portion of the supplies designed for the Philadelphia market; and corporal punishment was not unfrequently inflicted on those who were detected in attempting this infraction of the laws.'

Though this writer discovers a partiality in favour of his country, which we are far from censuring, we do not perceive that this bias ever leads him to error or misrepresentation. It appears that the animosities of the parties increased the hardships of the prisoners on each side; and the view given of that afflicting circumstance is creditable to the candid temper of the author:

'In the war between Great Britain and America, although neither Lord nor Sir William Howe appear, from their general conduct or sentiments, to have possessed that ferocity of temper, or that furious and bigoted zeal which could induce them to increase wantonly the miseries of the wretched, or to dispense, in the case of American prisoners, with an observance of the acknowledged rights of humanity; yet there were facts which seem authentic, and certainly the belief of them was universal in the United States, which justified the opinion that, at least some of the subordinate depositaries of authority could bury all the milder feelings which belong to a man, and delight to increase the sufferings of those who were wretched and were in their power. On the other hand, some disposition was certainly discovered in several of the states, to discriminate the American loyalist who was deemed a traitor to his country, from the British soldier, when taken in arms.

'The sufferings occasioned by these dispositions were unfortunately protracted to an unusual length, by circumstances in which it is possible, that each party might suppose the whole blame to rest with his adversary.'

An equally liberal spirit marks the observations on the conduct of Sir William Howe:

'Great doubts have been entertained whether the plan on which this gentleman conducted the war was well chosen. Many are of opinion, that more vigour and enterprise on the part of the British General would have entirely dispersed the American army, and have terminated the contest.

'It is much easier to look back and condemn an unsuccessful system, than to select with discriminating judgment, before events shall have decided on their value, those measures which, under existing circumstances, are best adapted to the end proposed.

'The American army was certainly, more than once, very critically circumstanced. Its difficulties were at all times great, and its situation at some times extremely perilous. Sir William Howe might, on some occasions, have acted more efficiently, but in doing so, he would also have exposed himself to considerable loss and hazard. The effect of a single defeat might have been to raise the whole country in arms, and entirely to depress the friends of the royal cause. Such victories as that at Bunker's hill, or that claimed by Burgoyne on the 19th of September, would indeed have terminated the war, and terminated it by the ruin of his army.

'His system seems to have been to put nothing to hazard. Whenever he marched through the country, he preserved such compact order, as never to expose any part of his troops to a vigilant enemy, ready to strike where the occasion presented itself. He never fought without the fairest prospects of victory, and then relied much on stratagem to increase the advantage his numbers gave him, and diminish the loss with which even victory must be accompanied. By this circumspect, cautious system, he maintained to the last moment of his command, a superiority of military force.

'He

'He probably supposed, that the extreme difficulties under which America laboured; the failure of her funds by the regular and rapid depreciation of paper money; the annual dispersion of her army by the expiration of the terms of their enlistment; the uncommon privations to which every class of society was under the necessity of submitting, in consequence of the entire destruction of commerce, would of themselves create, in the public mind, a disposition to return to the ancient state of things, if the operation of these causes should not be counteracted by brilliant successes obtained over him, or the manifest inferiority of his army to that opposed to him.

'Experience has certainly demonstrated the fallacy of this reasoning; but we have not the same evidence that an opposite course of conduct would have been more successful. A country situated like America is invincible, while the mind remains unsubdued.

'Whatever opinion may be entertained of the general plan by which Sir William was regulated, it must be admitted that its particular parts were executed with judgment; and that, whenever he did act, a very considerable share of military skill was displayed. The officers he had commanded, testified, on his leaving the army, their sense of his services, by one of those splendid and triumphal processions which only an uninterrupted course of victory could be supposed to have occasioned.'

While we applaud the candour and good sense of these remarks, we cannot withhold our opinion that, with an able administration in the mother country, and a General in the colonies who was at once a military genius and a politician, the American states could never have established their independence. To us the unhappy war appears to have been very much a struggle between imbecilities; namely, that which was personal to the members of the British cabinet, and that which was natural to an infant state under an executive without authority.

Though the plan and execution of the work before us be liable to many objections, yet, on account of the useful matter which it embraces, we shall be glad to see it completed. In a literary view, its pretensions are not high: but, as exhibiting the motives of human transactions, and as exposing the causes of the success and failure of important political measures, it possesses no inconsiderable value. *Jo.*

ART. III. *Nathan the Wise*, a Dramatic Poem, written originally in German by G. E. Lessing. 8vo. pp. 293. 7s. 6d. Boards. Norwich, printed in 1791, and published in 1805 by R. Phillips, London.

How many attempts have been made to promote liberality and candour among religionists; and all to how little purpose! To the man who inculcates enlarged charity, the zealot

has no disposition to be charitable. He accuses him of denying his God, of betraying his faith, and of being a very atheist in practice, in as much as he must be indifferent to all religion ;—and to whom can the accused apply for assistance under these heavy charges? No party is willing to espouse his cause, since he has been guilty of the atrocious offence of endeavouring to make discordant churches tolerate each other's differences, without suffering them to drive the benevolent affections from the heart. Such having been the usual fate of the preacher of mutual charity and forbearance, we cannot suppose that M. Lessing will on the present occasion be graciously received; who, in the work before us, has constructed a dramatic poem for the purpose of recommending mutual indulgence between religious sects. The *dramatis personæ* consist of individuals belonging to the Jewish, the Mohammedan, and the Christian church; and the object of the writer is to shew that good men are to be found in each, and that good men, *as* such, in spite of the serious discrepancies of their faith, ought to respect and to be kind to each other. Saladin the musulman, a young Christian Templar, and Nathan, a Jew, are the principal personages. Nathan the Jew, however, shines pre-eminent in wisdom, liberality of mind, and goodness of heart: but his liberality will probably be suspected by many to be the very excess of that virtue. When Saladin the Sultan enjoins him to declare 'which law, which faith appears the better?' he evades a direct answer, by repeating the following tale:

'In days of yore, there dwelt in east a man,
who from a valued hand receiv'd a ring
of endless worth: the stone of it an opal,
that shot an ever-changing tint: moreover,
it had the hidden virtue him to render
of God and man belov'd, who in this view,
and this persuasion, wore it. Was it strange,
the eastern man ne'er drew it off his finger,
and studiously provided to secure it
for ever to his house. Thus—He bequeath'd it;
first, to the *most beloved* of his sons,
ordain'd that he again should leave the ring
to the *most dear* among his children—and
that without heeding birth, the *favourite* son,
in virtue of the ring alone, should always
remain the lord of the house—You hear me, sultan?

'*SALADIN.* I understand thee—on.

'*NATHAN.* From son to son,
At length this ring descended to a father,
who had three sons, alike obedient to him;

whom

whom therefore he could not but love alike.
At times seem'd this, now that, at times the third,
(accordingly as each apart receiv'd
the overflowings of his heart) most worthy
to heir the ring, which with goodnatur'd weakness
he privately to each in turn had promis'd.
This went on for a while. But death approach'd,
and the good father grew embarrass'd. So
to disappoint two sons, who trust his promise,
he could not bear. What's to be done. He sends
in secret to a jeweller, of whom,
upon the model of the real ring,
he might bespeak two others, and commanded
to spare nor cost nor pains to make them like,
quite like the true one. This the artist manag'd.
The rings were brought, and e'en the father's eye
could not distinguish which had been the model.
Quite overjoy'd he summons [summonses] all his sons,
takes leaves of each apart, on each bestows
his blessing and his ring, and dies—Thou hearst me?

'*SALADIN.* I hear, I hear, come finish with thy tale;
is it soon ended?

'*NATHAN.* It is indeed, sultan,
for all that follows may be guess'd of course.
Scarce is the father dead, each with his ring
appears, and claims to be the lord o'th' house.
Comes question, strife, complaint – all to no end;
for the true ring could no more be distinguish'd
than now can—the true faith.

'*SALADIN.* How, how, is that
to be the answer to my query?

'*NATHAN.* No,
but it may serve as my apology:
if I can't venture to decide between
rings, which the father got expressly made,
that they might not be known from one another.

'*SALADIN.* The rings—don't trifle with me; I must think
that the religions which I nam'd can be
distinguish'd, e'en to raiment, drink and food.

'*NATHAN.* And only not as to their grounds of proof.
Are not all built alike on history,
traditional, or written. History
must be received on trust—is it not so?
In whom now are we likeliest to put trust?
In our own people surely, in those men
whose blood we are, in them, who from our childhood
have given us proofs of love, who ne'er deceiv'd us,
unless 'twere wholesomer to be deceiv'd.

How can I less believe in my forefathers
than thou in thine. How can I ask of thee
to own that thy forefathers falsified
in order to yield mine the praise of truth.
The like of christians.

'*SALADIN.* By the living God
the man is in the right, I must be silent.

'*NATHAN.* Now let us to our rings return once more.
As said, the sons complain'd. Each to the judge
swore from his father's hand immediately
to have receiv'd the ring, as was the case;
after he'had long obtain'd the father's promise,
one day to have the ring, as also was.
The father, each asserted, could to him
not have been false, rather than so suspect
of such a father, willing as he might be
with charity to judge his brethren, he
of treacherous forgery was bold to accuse them.

'*SALADIN.* Well, and the judge, I'am eager now to hear
what thou wilt make him say. Go on, go on.

'*NATHAN.* The judge said, if ye summon not the father
before my seat I cannot give a sentence.
Am I to guess enigmas? Or expect ye
that the true ring should here unseal its lips?
But hold—you tell me that the real ring
injoys the hidden power to make the wearer
of God and man belov'd; let that decide.
Which of you do two brothers love the best?
You are silent. Do these love-exciting rings
act inward only, not without? Does each
love but himself? Ye'are all deceiv'd deceivers,
none of your rings is true. The real ring
perhaps is gone. To hide or to supply
its loss, your father order'd three for one.

'*SALADIN.* O charming, charming!

'*NATHAN.* And (the judge continued)
if you will take advice in lieu of sentence
this is my counsel to you, to take up
the matter where it stands. If each of you
has had a ring presented by his father,
let each believe his own the real ring.
'Tis possible the father chose no longer
to tolerate the one ring's tyranny;
and certainly, as he much lov'd you all,
and lov'd you all alike, it could not please him
by favouring one to be of two th' oppresser.
Let each feel honour'd by this free affection
unwarp'd of prejudice; let each endeavour

to vie with both his brothers in displaying
the virtue of his ring; assist its might
with gentleness, benevolence, forbearance,
with inward resignation to the godhead,
and if the virtues of the ring continue
to show themselves among your childrens children,
after a thousand thousand years, appear
before this judgment-seat — a greater one
than I shall sit upon it and decide.
So spake the modest judge.'

Though we do not entirely subscribe to this representation, which places the evidences and excellencies of the three religions on a par, it is right to consider that these systems have several things in common; that the Christian acknowleges his religion to be erected on Judaism; that the Jew and the Christian agree in the divine authority of a great portion of the Bible; and that the Mohammedan admits with the former the divine mission of Moses, and with the latter the divine mission of Christ. If, also, less reason exists than is commonly supposed for Jews, Turks, and Christians to cherish violent antipathies on account of varieties of opinion, surely, among the different sects of the same religion, mutual indulgence is an imperious duty. To resolve to love virtue wherever we find it, and to do good without suffering our creed to draw a narrow line around our hearts, is the best proof that we can give of our minds being imbued with the essence of religion. Several parts of the dialogue impress this sentiment. E. G.

Recha, the adopted daughter of Nathan, is made to say

'—Our devotion to the God of all
depends not on our notions about God.'

A Friar, who is one of the characters of this piece, when he discovers the benevolence of Nathan's heart, exclaims

'Nathan you are a christian! Yes, by God,
you are a christian, never was a better.'

to which Nathan replies,

'Heaven bless us—what makes me to you a christian
makes you to me a jew. ——— '

It is unnecessary to detail the particulars of the plot, the scene of which is in Jerusalem. It is drawn out to an immoderate length, and has all the improbabilities which are so common in German fictions: but occasionally some fine passages present themselves, and the sentiments are generally laudable. The language of the translation is often tame, and abounds with low expressions and unauthorized words:

' *out and in*
'tis a long *hundred* leagues to Babylon,'—
' go, see what she's after'—
' You are on the bite'—
' From Egypt may-be nothing
will come this long time.'—
' He gives—as nobly to jew, christian,
mahometan, or parsee—*'tis all one.*'—
' And have I not too said so, times and oft.'

' Find *up*' repeatedly occurs for *find out;* and we meet with the words *enthusiasms*, *unguilty*, *unthinkable*, &c.

Had the translator curtailed this play, it would probably have been more acceptable.

Moy.

ART. IV. *The Institutions of the Practice of Medicine.* Delivered in a Course of Lectures, by Jo. Baptist Burserius, of Kanifeld. Translated from the Latin by William Cullen Brown. Vols. III. IV. and V. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Boards. Creech, &c. Edinburgh; Cadell and Davies, London.

As we have already characterized the first two volumes of this translation *, we have now to announce the completion of the work, without much addition to our opinion of its general merits. It must certainly be regarded as a valuable body of medical science, displaying in a striking manner the industry and learning of the author: but we must confess that it has altogether the air of a compilation, and possesses the usual defects of such performances. More pains appear to have been taken in the accumulation than in the selection of materials; and writers of various degrees of respectability, and intitled to different portions of credit, are quoted with equal confidence and authority.

A considerable part of the Professor's labours has been directed to collecting the opinions that have been entertained on certain topics, and the hypotheses deduced from them; the greatest number of which, though supported by the most celebrated names, are now so entirely superseded as scarcely to excite even an emotion of curiosity. In this country more especially, where the influence of theory over the understanding is rapidly declining, we are apt to view such discussions with perfect indifference; and to regard all time as misspent, which is not employed in observing the phænomena of disease, and the effects of remedies when applied to them. Reflecting on the very slender foundation on which the most

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* See Rev. Vols. xxxvi. and xxxix.

favourite

favourite positions of the older physiologists were erected, we do not hesitate to give our decided preference to the method pursued by the moderns; which we conceive to be consonant to the true spirit of philosophy, and highly favourable to the improvement of medical science. To whatever cause we may be inclined to ascribe it, the fact we believe is undoubted, that the British physicians are much less under the bondage of hypotheses than their continental brethren; with whom not only the imposing doctrines of the Brunonian school, which in this island have few professed adherents, but the more antiquated opinions of the humoral pathology, continue to influence both reasoning and practice. This last appears to have been the hypothesis which had the most powerful sway over the mind of Burserius; for though he possessed too much candor and discernment to be bigotedly devoted to any one system in its fullest extent, he exhibits an evident attachment to the Boerhaavian doctrines.

In one respect, this author differs from most systematic writers, viz. in his dislike of nosological arrangement; a sentiment in which we are almost inclined to acquiesce. It must be acknowleged that even the classification of Cullen presents us with little that can direct either our pathology or our practice. With what propriety can ophthalmia be considered as a general, and ischuria as a local complaint? What connection or resemblance, in cause, symptoms, or treatment, have his order of spasmi, and his whole class of cachexiæ? What diseases can require a more opposite treatment, or depend on causes more dissimilar, than the different kinds of cynanche, which are considered as only species of the same genus? Such an arrangement, if it produce any effect, must pervert the judgment of the practitioner.

Having in the two former volumes discussed the different kinds of fevers, and a part of what are usually called the exanthemata, in the third volume M. Burserius treats of the remaining diseases of this class. The most important of them, the small-pox, occupies a principal share of attention; every circumstance concerning it is discussed with the utmost minuteness; and information is brought together from every quarter, respecting the symptoms and the method of cure. In detailing the history of the disease, the author is much indebted to our countrymen, Sydenham and Morton; and by his frequent reference to their writings, he pays them that unequivocal tribute of applause to which they are so justly intitled. The question which has been lately so much agitated, relative to the power of the vaccine disease in securing the body against the subsequent infection of small-pox, has led

practitioners

practitioners to examine with much assiduity how far it is possible for the same individual to be attacked more than once with this latter disease. We shall copy the remarks of M. Burserius on the subject, which may be considered as the more valuable, because he cannot be suspected of any undue bias:

'They also entertain an erroneous opinion who think, that, after once having the genuine small-pox, the disposition of the body to receive them is destroyed. For it appears from undoubted facts, and the investigations of medical men of unquestionable authority, that not a few, after experiencing the complaint in the natural way, or by inoculation, have afterwards been affected a second, and even a third time. Hence it is evident, that that disposition is not always destroyed after once having had the disease, or, at least, that it may be sometimes excited again.'

The Professor quotes instances of this occurrence from some of the older writers, and then observes:

'But, for the sake of brevity, passing over the numerous testimonies of foreigners, I shall only touch upon a few of those of the Italian physicians, that I may not seem to lose sight of such as are afforded by our own writers. It is not an uncommon thing in Naples, as we are informed by Sarcon* and Mosca†, for the same person to be attacked twice or thrice with small-pox, and of the confluent kind. In Florence the same observation holds. Targioni‡, in the year 1775, saw a woman twice attacked with small-pox in the natural way; and in the following year he published another account of the return of small-pox. Dom. Juvanelli attended three sisters affected with small-pox at the same time, who on a former occasion‖ had laboured under the genuine complaint, as it was acknowledged to be by the physicians who attended them. In like manner, Lilius, in order to establish the fact §, published two complete histories of the return of small-pox in the year 1777. I find nearly the same opinion entertained by the ingenious Azzoguidi¶, professor of medicine at Bologna, who, not contented with having mentioned two instances of the return of the complaint, adduces the case of an old woman, who as we are informed by Borelli**, at the age of 118 died of the eighth attack of small-pox. Lastly, to crown the whole, he mentions the case of Lewis XV. who, after experiencing the complaint at the age of fourteen, was afterwards attacked with it at sixty-four years of age. I might confirm the fact by the published observations of Michael Girard, then residing in Padua††, as well as by other testimonies, were I not restrained by a great controversy which shortly after arose concerning them‡‡.'

'* *Istor. de' Mali Osservati in Napoli*, P. I. p. 58. † *Dissert. 2. sull' aria*, p. 106. ‡ *Avis. sopra la Salut. Uman.* 1775, N. 17. ‖ *Avis. sopra la Salut. Uman.* an 1776, N. 9. p. 71. N. 10. p. 79. § *Avis Suddett.* an 1777, p. 167. *et* 1778. N. 36. p. 281. ¶ *Lettera sopra il Vajuolo ec.* p. 7. ** Cent. 3. obs. 10. †† *Ritorno del Vajuolo*, &c. 1776. ‡‡ *Giornale di Medic.* di P. Orteschi, T. iv.'

If

If we should be obliged to admit that the natural small-pox has, in some cases, occurred more than once to the same person, we cannot consider it as any real objection to the vaccine inoculation, that in some instances, equally rare, it should not have preserved the patient against small-pox.

Falling into the usual error of systematic writers, this author rather perplexes than illustrates the subject, by the number of species into which he divides and subdivides the disease. Not contented with the varieties of distinct and confluent, he introduces a class of malignant distinct, and one of mild confluent; and he divides the malignant confluent into the erysipelatous, morbillous, coherent, sanguineous, and crystalline. He indeed appears to consider every different degree of violence, and every peculiarity of symptoms, as sufficient ground for forming a distinct variety.

In treating of the cure, we have long discussions respecting the application of cold, and the employment of bleeding, purging, and the warm bath. The author presents us with an ample view of all that has been advanced on the subject: but we confess that the multiplicity of opinions, often contradictory and irreconcilable, rather afford matter of reflection to the medical historian, than any guide or direction to the practitioner. The same remarks apply with more force to the remedies that are prescribed; among a farrago of substances, often disgusting or inert, we perhaps meet with one ingredient of acknowleged efficacy, as for instance opium or bark: but, from the indiscriminate manner in which they are all recommended, it does not appear that the author had been in the habit of attending to their respective merits. The simplicity of the prescriptions employed by the British physicians we consider as the most decisive proof of their superior medical science. Who in this country would venture to advise, after the example of the learned Professor, the '*aqua spermatis ranarum*' as a fomentation to the eyes in small-pox?

After having gone through the exanthemata, M. Burserius professes to discard any farther attention to nosological arrangement, and proceeds with classing diseases according as they affect particular parts of the body; beginning with those of the head, which occupy the 4th volume. In this part of the work, are included those affections of the nervous system which are unattended with any visible change of structure, as delirium and convulsion; those which are produced by an obvious derangement of the brain or its appendages, as hydrocephalus; and those complaints which affect particular parts of the head, and originate from accidental causes, not accompanied with any particular condition of the nerves, as ophthalmia and epistaxis.

With

With respect to the manner in which the subjects that compose this volume are treated, we have little to add to the opinion that has been already advanced. The same industry is displayed in the collection of materials, but alloyed, for the most part, by the same neglect of discrimination: but, on the whole, this volume appears to us more interesting than those which preceded it. The chapter on head-ache, with which it commences, contains much useful information; the pathology of this complaint, being generally considered as a symptom only of some primary disease, has been too much neglected. M. Burserius first enumerates the different kinds of pain with which the head is affected, classing them according to the nature of the sensation and the particular part to which it is referred, and then examines the different circumstances that can be supposed capable of producing it, endeavouring to assign to each of them its appropriate cause. In this investigation, though he occasionally deviates into hypothetical notions that cannot be supported by experience, it must be confessed that he exhibits a considerable degree of ingenuity, and has pointed out several valuable diagnostics.

We have also a chapter containing some useful matter on convulsive affections, under which the author includes tetanus and epilepsy. The phænomena of these formidable maladies are described with sufficient accuracy: but, with regard to their remedies, we discover that want of discrimination which we have already noticed in other parts. When treating of the cure of epilepsy, we meet with the following paragraphs:

'Likewise morbid states, and peculiar acrimonies of the blood, by which the disease is either excited or kept up, are to be corrected, derived, and evacuated by the proper remedies, namely, by diluents, attenuants, demulcents, sheathers, diaphoretics, antacids, and alkaline, antiscorbutic, and antivenereal means, as also by means of the bath, friction, issues, epispastics, and those things which gently promote all the excretions. Among the alteratives are particularly recommended, the juices of succory, taraxicum, fumatory, baum, brook-lime, nose-smart, or decoctions or infusions of these; whey, milk; the soup of frogs, eels, vipers, and water-gruel; medicated waters; crude antimony; æthiops mineral; mercury; and similar remedies, the selection and employment of which are cautiously to be accommodated to the various causes and indications.'—

'The following remedies are not destitute of efficacy, namely, musk, both alone and conjoined with cinnabar, the *liq. anod. min.* of Hoffman, Pezoldt's antepileptic spirit of vitriol, the *liq. corn. cerv. succinat.* the animal oil of Dippelius, peacock's dung, flowers of zinc, the root of white dittany and piony; rue, baum, the leaves and peel of oranges, the *pulvis epilepticus* of Marchion, the *pulvis de gutteta* of Riverius, the pulvis Hanoveranus, spirit of human blood, the antepi-

antepileptic water of Lang, and an infinite variety of similar remedies.'

Volume the fifth consists of two parts, the first containing an account of the diseases of the thorax; the 2d of those of the different abdominal viscera. We are informed that this volume was published after the author's death; and it is probably owing to this circumstance that the subjects are treated in a somewhat less diffuse mode. We consider it, however, to be not much inferior to the former; its merits and defects are of the same kind, and exist nearly in the same degree.

It remains for us to notice the manner in which the translation is executed. On this head, we cannot bestow much commendation; though the meaning of the author is, we believe, for the most part carefully rendered, yet the elegance and perspicuity of the original are entirely lost in Dr. Brown's version. It is every where full of Latin idioms, and abounds with inaccuracies and aukward expressions. In the chapter on small-pox, the name of the disease is always joined to a plural verb. We also remark such phrases as 'I remember of a young lady,' 'notwithstanding of the objection;' and we read of 'vomiting without any thing being thrown up,' a translation of "*vomituritiones pene inanes.*" We frequently meet with the teil flowers recommended as a valuable remedy, which, on referring to the original, we find to be the flowers of the lime tree, *flores tiliæ;* and, to descend to smaller inaccuracies, the names of the authors quoted are not unfrequently mis-spelt.—We shall conclude by observing that M. Burserius's volumes merit a place in the library of every medical scholar: but we think that they may be perused with more advantage in the original than in the translation now before us.

Bos.

ART. V. *The Book of the Prophet Isaiah*: in Hebrew and English. The Hebrew Text metrically arranged: the Translation altered from that of Bishop Lowth. With Notes critical and explanatory. By Joseph Stock, D.D. Bishop of Killalla, M.R.I.A. 4to. pp. 185. 1l. 1s. Boards. Robinson.

OF the poetry of the Hebrews we are not likely to obtain any very satisfactory information; and the attempts of modern critics, to elucidate the mode and principles of its construction, are often more ingenious than convincing. That some parts of the Hebrew Scriptures were written in rhythm, or according to a metrical arrangement, no one can deny; though it is not always easy to mark with certainty the beginning and conclusion of every line. In this endeavour, nothing

seems

seems to afford us more effectual assistance than the Parallelisms, of which Dr. Lowth reckons three sorts, viz. synonimous, antithetic, and synthetic, or constructive; and which Dr. Stock calls the great ornament of Hebrew poetry. By these aids, the length of the line is ascertained, and true readings are often suggested; and so far it may be useful in the elucidation of the sacred text, to exhibit these parallelisms metrically arranged. In delivering instruction, and inculcating serious truths on the mind, the reduplication or echoing of the same sentiment is no doubt very impressive: but how far this tautology is a poetical beauty will be differently judged. It is sufficient for the present to observe that in the Hebrew text a march of syllables is discoverable, which is adapted to chaunting or to recitative; and in this mode, portions of scripture were repeated to the congregations of Israel: but we hesitate to subscribe to the Bishop of Killalla's position that the whole of the O. T., including even the historical books, displays a metrical arrangement, or, in other words, is composed in verse. As, however, the conversion of limited into universal propositions is no unusual occurrence, and as this learned prelate modestly declines all controversy on a question which is confessedly of difficult solution, we shall not here contest the point; and we are persuaded that, on a reconsideration of the subject, he will not be partial to an hypothesis which represents certain compositions to be poetical, when from their nature they have been generally regarded as prose, and are found to 'want the ornaments and bolder features of poetry.'

Too much praise cannot be conferred on those dignified clergy who devote their leisure to the critical study of the scriptures, and consecrate their classical learning by employing it in the line of their profession. Such works as that which is now before us are creditable indeed to the age in which they appear, as well as to the individual authors; who thus set an example which we trust will be followed. If different learned clergymen were each to take a separate book of the Hebrew Scriptures, and to publish it as a classic, with a translation, various readings, notes, and illustrations of the text, (abstaining in the first instance from all doctrinal discussion and mystical allusion,) much would then be done towards establishing the basis of theological knowlege, without which the erection of theories must be vague and unstable. In undertakings of this sort, we should not object to have, as Dr. Stock recommends, the lines of every book distinguished according to the Masoretic circumscription; though we do not regard the Masoretic accents and pauses as indicative of the poetical nature of the composition, but as having been inserted in the sacred

text

text for the purpose of directing those who were to recite or chaunt it in the public service, in the modulation of their voice.

The R. R. writer premises that, having been driven from the active duties of his station by the late troubles in Ireland, and compelled for the space of four years to give up his 'see-house' to the accommodation of his Majesty's troops at Killalla, he employed a considerable part of this interval in renewing his acquaintance with the Hebrew Scriptures; to which pursuit he had been repeatedly urged by his respected friend and brother-in-law, Archbishop Newcome, whose advice, after his decease, operated with redoubled energy. In the course of one year, the Bishop tells us, he had perused the greater part of the O. T. in Hebrew; and his ear became so much accustomed to a certain rhythm or metre, seeming to pervade the volume, that he rested in the conviction that the whole was poetical, and that the verses throughout all the books consisted, in general, of what Bishop Lowth distinguishes by the appellation of *tetrameters*. Under this persuasion, we are also informed, he conceived a wish to see how the first of prophets, Isaiah, would appear in his proper dress of a poet.—As this work, however, had in a great measure been executed before, and as that part of Dr. Stock's general assertion which respected the poetical nature of the historical books would be most open to controversy, we think that he should have employed himself on Genesis, Judges, or Samuel, in preference to Isaiah *: but we must rest contented, at least for the present, with what he has given us, and without farther preface shall proceed to an examination of his undertaking. The principle, on which the metrical arrangement is conducted, is thus explained by the learned critic:

'The manner of chanting the Psalms in our cathedrals, which has flowed without interruption into the Christian church from the Jewish, affords, in my apprehension, the easiest and clearest answer to the question, What is Hebrew metre? The Psalms, we know, are divided into verses; verses into two parts, responsively sung by the choir; and of these parts each is distributed into musical bars of the length of four crotchets, which is called *common time*. All words in-

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* Certain parts of Isaiah are considered by Dr. Lowth as prose, and are thus exhibited, but these are all metrically arranged in the volume before us. Even the general title is printed as verse; and the note at chap. xiv. 28. "In the year in which king Ahaz died was this oracle delivered," is printed in two rhythmical lines,

'In the year that king Ahaz died,
Was this oracle given.'

See also the beginning of chap. xxxviii., the 9th verse of that chapter, and other instances.

cluded

cluded within the same bar, be they many or few, are pronounced by the choir in the same *time;* the many rapidly, the few by a lengthened utterance, without regard to quantity, or the importance of the respective words in the sentence. Bars of this description measure the length of the Hebrew verses, at least of far the greater part of them, for the exceptions shall be mentioned presently; so that to the four crotchets in the *bar* the ear discerns four rests, or feet, corresponding in the *verse*, and the measure becomes exactly similar to that of our English verses of eight syllables, as in the Hundredth Psalm,

'*With one consent let all the earth*
To God *their cheerful voices raise*, &c.

The exceptions to this general rule are, that sometimes in a stanza a line of the common length is succeeded by one of three feet, or six syllables, as in Lam. ch. iii. throughout:*

אֲנִי הַגֶּבֶר רָאָה עָנְיִי
בְּשֵׁבֶט עֶבְרָתוֹ׃
אוֹתִי נָהַג וַיֹּלַךְ
&c. חֹשֶׁךְ וְלֹא אוֹר׃

and frequently a stanza is made to begin or end with a hemistich, instead of a whole line, of which the very first line of David's Psalms presents an example,

אַשְׁרֵי הָאִישׁ
אֲשֶׁר לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים

and Isaiah has many verses beginning with

וְנֹאמַר אֱלֹהִים, בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא

&c. and others ending with נְאֻם יְהוָה and the like.'

Being satisfied respecting this point, the Bishop of Killalla prescribed to himself the laborious task of transcribing the Hebrew original, with the view of adjusting to each line of the text Dr. Lowth's celebrated version; 'corrected where it should appear necessary, either by the later discoveries of the excellent German critic and translator *Rosenmuller*, or by his own observations.' Here, however, a new duty devolved on

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'* Bishop Lowth, because this chapter is composed in acrostics, takes it for an infallible position, that every line begins with a separate letter of the alphabet, and therefore that what I set down as *two* verses constitutes only *one*. I think not, and I have the Masoretes on my side: the different letters mark the commencement of a new *stanza*, not of a new *line*.'

This statement respecting the evidence of the Masoretes is not to the point. The Masoretic accents note the pauses in reading, but not always the end of a line. Bp. Lowth's position is therefore not invalidated. *Rev.*

him; for the corrections which suggested themselves became so numerous, that 'at length almost a new translation arose.' Independently, therefore, of the adjustment of rhythm, we are called to consider the meaning of the sacred poet and prophet, and to compare the new version with that with which it is professedly contrasted. Dr. S. indeed, differs in such a multitude of instances from the late Bishop of London, that it will be impossible for us to collate all the passages: but we hope that those which we shall notice will be sufficient for the purpose of a review of the work under consideration. It must be remarked that Dr. Stock has 'arranged the English words in the same order in which the corresponding words are collocated in the Hebrew;' rightly conceiving that beauty and strength result from such a practice.

Is. i. 6. The common version and Lowth read here "bruise and *putrifying* sore:" but Dr. S. has translated it '*running* sore,' which is a more correct rendering of טרה *recens*, fresh.

17. '*help forwards the aggrieved*,' is preferable to Lowth's "amend that which is corrupted:" but would not *help the oppressed* have been better than either?

25. *Tin* of the old version is substituted for Lowth's "*alloy*;" which, the present translator observes in a note, 'should not be *taken away*, being of use to render metals durable; but *tin*, which of all metals is most hurtful to silver.'

Ch. II. 1. In this place דבר is rendered *matter*, and in others *thing* *: but surely the usual phrase, "the *word* which Isaiah received," is altered for the worse to 'the *matter* which Isaiah received;' and though Dr. S. follows Dr. L. in rendering chap. xiii. ver. 1. and in other places משה *oracle*, we shall protest against this heathenish though classical word. The old term *burthen* is more eligible; and if another be chosen, we should recommend one to be employed which shall conform to the strict sense of the original. Might it not have been translated *the judgment or denunciation on Babylon*, *i. e.* the divine sentence which it was to *bear* or suffer? The subsitution of '*coulter*' for "*ploughshare*," chap. ii. 4. is an alteration of no great moment, though perhaps an improvement. The new reading in chap. ii. 22. last clause, 'for wherein is he to be accounted for?' scarcely suggests a meaning; and Dr. S. had better have followed Dr. Lowth, "for of what account is he to be made?"

Chap. III. 3. Dr. L. translates "The counsellor and the skilful artist and the *powerful in persuasion*:" but Dr. S. sub-

* Chap. IX. 8. 'The Lord is sending a *thing* upon Jacob.' What an aukward phrase!

stitutes for the last clause, '*the expert dealer in charms*,' and quotes Parkhurst in support of this alteration: who observes that לחש is to *whisper* or *mutter* certain words by which jugglers pretend to charm noxious creatures, and to deprive them of their power of healing. In justification of Lowth, who follows Montanus and Calasio in translating the word in this place *eloquii peritum*, we may remark that it is not very easy to suppose that Jehovah would threaten, as a judgment on the land, the removal of those who dealt in charms. These mutterers and jugglers could be of no use to a state.

Ch. V. 2. Lowth's "vine of Sorek" is altered to 'the *choicest* vine,' and his "poisonous berries" to 'nightshade berries.' To the first of these phrases, the following short note is subjoined:

'*The vine of Sorek*] *The grape of Burgundy*, we should say in Europe. Sorek was a valley lying between Ascalon and Gaza, and running far up eastward into the tribe of Judah. It was famous for its generous wines, and probably took its appellation from the *golden* or *tawny* colour of the wine, which the word שרק implies.'

Chap. VII. 2. 'Syria is *arm in arm* with Ephraim,' we think, is inferior to Dr. Lowth's "Syria is supported by Ephraim." If an alteration is to be made, why not preserve the exact meaning of נחה, and read, Syria *resteth* or *leaneth* on Ephraim?

Chap. VIII. 1. For "take a *large mirror*," the reading of Lowth's version, Dr. S. has judiciously substituted, '*take a large roll*;' observing that 'the word is derived from גל or גלל *to roll*, alluding to the well known form of ancient volumes.'

Chap. X. 13. Lowth renders—"And I have brought down those that were strongly seated:" but Dr. S. translates—'And I have let fall the curtain of the inhabitants;' subjoining this explanation:

'*Let fall the curtain*] The metaphor here employed appears to me to have escaped the commentators, by their not knowing the meaning of the word כביר, which is well explained by Parkhurst to denote a mosquito-net, or curtain, used in hot countries by people of the better sort, to guard them at night from the noise and stings of those very troublesome insects, the gnats. It is a thin curtain of gauze or goat's hair let down from the tester of the bed, inclosing it on every side, and thereby completely concealing the person in bed from view. The Italians call it *zinzariere*, from the noisy insect *zinzara*, as by the Greeks it was termed κωνωπεῖον, from κωνωψ. To *let fall the curtain of the inhabitants*, therefore, is to hide them from view, to put them out of sight by destroying them.'

This note, however, is to be applauded for its ingenuity rather than for the light which it throws on the passage כביר ישבים. are,

are, we think, better rendered by Dr. Lowth. The LXX seem to have included the meaning of the two concluding members of the verse, in the words *και την ισχυν αυτων προνομευσω.*

—— v. 15. latter clause, Dr. S. translates

'As if the rod should wield its lifter
As if the staff should lift up *what is not wood.*'

For *what is not wood*, Lowth substitutes "*its master;*" observing that he has given the meaning without attempting to keep to the expression of the original; and had Dr. S. followed him, the parallelism would have been more complete in his version.

Why כבוד should be translated *wealth* in v. 16. and *glory* in v. 18. we do not understand.

At v. 22. we have a specimen of the *ignotum per ignotius.* Dr. Lowth thus renders the last clause:

"The consummation decided overfloweth with strict justice."

Not satisfied with this line, Bishop Stock attempts to improve it, but he is even less luminous than his predecessor:

'Their fixed completion taketh its round in righteousness.'

The Bishop of London confesses it to be an obscure passage, and neither of the antient versions helps to elucidate it.

The concluding line of v. 27. is, according to Lowth,

"And the yoke shall perish from off thy shoulders."

In Montanus, we read, *Et corrumpetur jugum a faciebus olei,* which is made intelligible by Dr. Stock's translation, and note,

'And the yoke shall be tied up from *touching* the unguent.'

'That is, it shall be hindered from pressing on the healing-plaister applied to the galling of the neck, and called here the *unguent*, because in the East oil is generally used for the healing of wounds.'

In chap. XI. 3. Dr. L.'s reading "And he shall be of *quick discernment* in the fear of Jehovah"—is preferable to that of Dr. S.—'And his delight shall be,' &c. because it renders the parallelism more perfect: but the succeeding verse, according to Dr. S.—'And with equity shall he give sentence,' is superior to that of Dr. L.—"And with equity shall he work conviction."

The translation of the last line of v. 9.

'As the waters cast a cover on the sea,'

is a mode of expression scarcely authorized. We may say the same of the version of part of chap. xiv. 2.

'And they shall be captors of those who *captivated* them.'

To *captivate* is not now employed in this sense; and Dr. S.

should have suffered his predecessor's translation to have remained;—" And they shall take them captive, whose captives they were."

—— v. 4. last line, Lowth renders

" How hath the oppressor ceased! the exactress of gold ceased!"

by which the echo or repetition of the thought is complete; and it agrees with the LXX, where the same parallelism is preserved: Πῶς ἀναπέπαυται ὁ ἀπαιτων, καὶ ἀναπέπαυται ὁ ἐπισπουδασής. Dr. S., however, chooses to render the passage

' How hath the oppressor ceased! *the golden city ceased!*'

adopting the idea of Parkhurst in his Lexicon, (see דהב) though he is not quoted, that מדהבה, being a Chaldee word, is probably the epithet by which the Babylonians distinguished their superb and opulent capital, and corresponds with the Κεχρυσωμένη χρυσω in Rev. xvii. 4. and xviii. 16. Bp. Stock contends that it was not a name of reproach, which seems implied in Bp. Lowth's version: but to this remark it is obvious to reply that, as the phrase in question immediately follows *How hath the oppressor ceased!* it certainly could not be designed to include a compliment. The word being Chaldee, and also an απαξ λεγομενον, it is not easy to determine its exact meaning in this place. Montanus and Calasio render it *pensio aurea*; and Buxtorf, *auri cupida.*

The present article would be extended to an immoderate length, were we in this manner to notice the dissonances which appear in every chapter between the two versions; we must therefore rapidly pass over a great part of the work, though we do not intend immediately to dismiss it.

On *the Dial of Ahaz*, mentioned chap. xxxviii. 5. a curious note is given, accompanied with a wood-engraving. We shall copy the note, which will be intelligible without the print:

' V. 8. *The dial of Ahaz*] Heb. *the steps of Ahaz.* The researches of curious travellers in Hindostan have lately discovered in that country three Observatories of similar form, the most remarkable of which is to be seen within four miles of Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul empire. To the politeness of Thomas Daniel, esq; R.A. I am indebted for the annexed sketch of this observatory, copied from an excellent painting in oil, made by that ingenious gentleman on the spot, and now offered for sale at his house in London. The reader acquainted with astronomy will see immediately, how such a building must answer the double purpose of an observatory and a dial. A rectangled triangle, whose hypothenuse is a staircase (apparently parallel to the axis of the earth) bisects a zone, or coping of a wall, which wall connects the two terminating towers at right and left. The coping itself is of a circular form, and accurately graduated, to mark, by the shadow of the gnomon above, the sun's progress before and after noon; for when the sun is in the zenith, he shines directly on the staircase, and the shadow falls beyond the coping

coping. A flat surface on the top of the triangle, and a gnomon, fitted the building for the purposes of an observatory.

'According to the known law of refraction, a cloud or body of air, of different density from the common atmosphere, interposed between the gnomon and the coping or dial plate below, in the manner supposed in the next note, would, if the cloud were denser than the atmosphere, cause the shadow to recede from the perpendicular height of the staircase, and of course to re-ascend the steps on the coping by which it had before noon gone down; and if the cloud were rarer, a contrary event would take place. This suggests the manner in which the shadow might be made to go either back or forward, agreeably to the option proposed by Isaiah to Hezekiah, 2 Kings xx. 9.

'That the miracle did not consist in a reversing of the earth's diurnal rotation, but was restrained לארץ, to the land of Judea merely, is plain from 2 Chron. xxxii. 31 Neither is the importance of the sign itself, as an evidence of the Divine power and veracity, in any degree diminished by the suggestion, that the effect might in part be produced by natural means; for the wonder still remains, that a cloud of a particular nature should be brought forward at a place and time previously announced.'

How far this explanation will prove satisfactory, we undertake not to pronounce.

In chap. xl. the only one which we shall farther notice, the Bishop objects to Lowth's insertion at v. 2. of *blessings* instead of *penalties*. V. 4. "The crooked shall be made strait," is altered into 'The projections shall be levelled.' V. 11. "Nursing ewes" into 'teeming ewes.' V. 12. *tierce* into *bushel* *. V. 17. "Less than nothing and vanity" into 'A blank and a waste.' V. 22. "Thin veil" into 'awning,' and v. 31. "They shall put forth fresh feathers like the moulting eagle" into 'They shall tower on the wing like eagles.' 'He that must be scant in oblation', and 'to settle a graven image,' expressions employed by Dr. S. at v. 20. are scarcely English.

The alteration at v. 19. requires a little more attention. Dr. Lowth, following the common version, renders the last clause, "And forgeth for it *chains* of silver." In the translation before us, we read—'And *plates* of silver he forgeth for it.' No mention is made of either *silver* plates or chains in the LXX, and the intention both of the one and of the other we are left to conjecture. The passage 1 Kings vi. 21., where the same word occurs, should, according to Parkhurst, be translated, "*He did over the fore-front with* swaths or sheets *of gold*:" but

* This alteration appears to us to be made without reason. שלש signifies the third part of a certain measure, and, as Parkhurst thinks, of the Bath, and to be equal to something more than 2½ gallons English.

if, in this text of Isaiah, דתקות be rendered *sheets* or *plates*, the reader will naturally wish to know what end could be obtained by placing sheets of silver on a golden image? Dr. Geddes, in his new translation, preserves *the chains of gold* in preference to *plates*, in the above recited passage in the book of Kings: but, if we decide in favour of *chains*, it will be asked, for what purpose were chains employed about a golden idol? Pole, in his Synopsis, answers that chains were used on this occasion either for the sake of ornament, or to fasten the image to the wall. We are not satisfied with the explanation.

Though the Bishop of Kallalla will perceive that we have paid some attention to his learned publication, he may possibly complain that we have reviewed him *scrapatim*, anglicè by scraps; if we do not suffer him *en gros* to speak for himself. To obviate this objection, we shall now transcribe an entire passage, contrasted with the corresponding verses in Dr. Lowth's volume; and, as a proof that, in the midst of Greek and Hebrew, we have not forgotten the fair sex, we shall copy that part of the third chapter which describes the dress and ornaments of the fashionable ladies among the Hebrews in the time of the prophet Isaiah.

Dr. Lowth's version.

Is. Chap. III. 16—24.

16 "Moreover Jehovah hath said
Because the daughters of Sion are haughty:
And walk displaying the neck,
And falsely setting off their eyes with paint;
Mincing their steps as they go,
And with their feet lightly tripping along.
17 Therefore will the Lord humble the head of the daughters of Sion,
And JEHOVAH will expose their nakedness.
18 In that day will the Lord take from them the ornaments,
Of the feet-rings, and the net-works, and the crescents;
19 The pendents, and the bracelets, and the thin veils;
20 The tires, and the fetters, and the zones,
And the perfume-boxes, and the amulets;
21 The rings, and the jewels of the nostril;
22 The embroidered robes, and the tunics;
The cloaks, and the little purses;
23 The transparent garments, and the fine linen vests;
And the turbans and the mantles:
24 And there shall be, instead of perfume, a putrid ulcer;
And, instead of well-girt raiment, rags:
And, instead of high-dressed hair, baldness;
And, instead of a zone, a girdle of sackcloth:
A sun-burnt skin instead of beauty."

Dr.

DStock renders the same passage in the following manner, and rofesses to have taken great pains (as the notes will evince) in plaining each article of the wardrobe and toilette of the Hew females.

16 Moreover Jehovah hath said:
Because the daughters of Zion are conceited,
And walk thrusting out the neck,
And leering with their eyes,
With measured and mincing steps move along,
And on their feet tinkle the rings:
17 Therefore will the Lord smite with a scab the head of the daughters of Zion,
And Jehovah will uncover their nakedness.
18 In that day
The Lord will take away the ornament of the ancle-rings,
And the broidered kerchiefs, and the crescents,
19 The drops, and the clasps, and the veils,
20 The tiaras, and the fetters, and the zones,
And the perfume-boxes, and the amulets,
21 The rings, and the jewels of the nostril,
22 The pellices, and the mufflers,
And the plaids, and the sachels,
23 The transparent vests, and the shifts,
And the turbans, and the shawls.
24 And it shall come to pass, that instead of perfume shall be a stench,
And instead of a girdle a gathering,
And instead of a powdered head baldness,
And instead of a scarf a belt of sackcloth,
Scorching instead of beauty.'

'v. 18. *Ancle-rings*] Great labour has the following explication of the wardrobe of a Hebrew lady cost the commentators. Schroederus, a German, has devoted an entire treatise to the subject, intitled, *De vestitu mulierum Hebraicarum*, which all succeeding interpreters mention with gratitude. If I shall be found to have deviated in any instance from the opinions of those who have gone before me, the reader will observe that I have not ventured to do it without consulting very experienced matrons of my own acquaintance, to whom I did faithfully, from Lexicons, &c. communicate what I shall now lay down, the etymologies of the several names of dress that occur in this passage.

'עכס *to fetter*, gives name to rings about the legs and hands, worn by the Arab women, as Rauwolf testifies, in numbers together, which in their stepping slip up and down, and make a great noise. שביסים, supposed from שבץ, *to knot* or *fringe*, denotes the embroidered kerchiefs on the head, described by Lady M.W. Montague, V. ii. let. 29. שהרים, *lunulæ*, ornaments in the crescent form, still in favour among the Turks. נטף, is *to drop* or *distil*, as a pendant from the ears. The bracelets and necklaces were held together by *clasps*, שרות from the verb שות *to regulate*. רעל, *to shake in the wind*, is the origin of those waving veils, that half covered the face,

ר resh

face, playing about in the wind. פאר is a head-dress in the diadem form, rising conically from the crown of the head; ded so by way of eminence, from פארה *beauty*. צעדות, from צע *to strut*, were chains about the legs, tying them together in such manner, that the female steps should be all *measured and mincing*, as described v. 16. קשר *to bind:* whence כשרים, *zones* or *girts*. בתי־נפש, Heb. *houses of smell*, smelling or perfume-boxes, appended by the ladies either to the necklace or the girdle. The *amulets* are little figures of serpents, dangling over the bosom, and supposed to be a charm (לחש) against noxious creatures. The *jewels of the nostril* are still counted a principal ornament of Eastern woman: the nose is perforated, and adorned with large rings, set with jewels. From לחץ *to loosen*, חלצות denotes *the loose robes* (or *pellices*) put on or off, occasionally, by the Turkish ladies, according to the weather. Lady [M. W.] Montague, Lett. V. ii. p. 13, 14. עטף *to muffle*; מעטפות, called by the Turks *murlins*, two veils, one that covers the face, all but the eyes, another that hides the whole dress of the head, and hangs half way down the back: without these no woman of what rank soever, is permitted to go into the streets: Lady Montague, ib. let. 29. מטפחות, from טפח *to extend* wide wrappers or plaids, the ancient πέπλος, worn still by the Arabs, and termed by them *hykes:* Dr. Shaw, Trav. p. 225. חריט, a sachel or work-bag, (properly, *a cone*) curiously adorned on the outside, in which Abarbanel says the ladies carried their trinkets. גליון is *a mirror*, from גלה *to reveal:* here in a list of dresses, it points to those robes, transparent like gauze, which the Romans called *Coa*, from the first introducer, one Pamphila, of the island of Cos. The fashion passed from Greece to Rome, when luxury began to prevail under the Emperors. סדין, from an Arab word implying *to loosen*, in Greek σινδὼν, Lat. *sindon*, a linen or cotton dress worn next to the skin, as Kimchi testifies. צניף is a turban, from צנף to *wrap round*, being a sash wrapt round the bottom of a cap. רדיד from רדה *to descend*, a shawl or kind of veil falling low behind, for *summer* dress, if the LXX rendering, θερίστρον, is right. And so ends the catalogue.'

If these two R.R. critics have been successful in ascertaining the meaning of the several terms expressive of female decoration, it will be obvious that the modern dress of the ladies does not differ much from the antient fashions; that the transparent drapery, which we term Grecian, is in fact oriental; and that a profusion of trinkets was added to the dress. We have lately heard of a clergyman who excited the marked displeasure of some ladies, by animadverting on the modern female costume: but, if attention be paid to the above passage, must it not be evident that the meretricious dress of the ladies is indicative of a decline of public morals, if it be not a circumstance of awful consideration as portending national judgments?

To conclude: this work is on the whole highly creditable to the learned Prelate. In the notes, he has confined himself in a great measure to the province of a verbal critic, and has endeavoured

deavoured to render them as concise as possible. Should a new edition be required, this translation would no doubt receive considerable emendations; as well as be enriched with many of the MS. notes of Archbishop Newcome, which were bequeathed to the Library at Lambeth, and which could not be consulted when the present work was first put to the press. For the honour of sacred literature, we hope that Dr. Stock's ardour will not be suffered to abate; and that one critic will succeed another, till we obtain a complete translation of the sublime compositions of the son of Amos.

Mo.y.

ART. VI. *Observations on Cancer,* connected with Histories of the Disease. By Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. Boards. Nicol. 1805.

As the attention of the medical world has of late been particularly directed to the investigation of cancer, a number of treatises have consequently appeared on this subject; and, among these, the present performance must unquestionably be regarded as holding high rank. The justly acquired reputation of its author would alone intitle it to respectful notice; and this sentiment will be not a little increased, when we learn that it contains the result of the observations made not only by Mr. Home himself, but those also of his celebrated relative Mr. Hunter.

The first eight chapters principally consist of a number of cases, detailed with more or less minuteness, (and we may add, of more or less practical value,) arranged under different heads, with a view to the establishment of particular positions respecting the disease, or the illustration of some of its phænomena. Chapter I. contains 'cases of cancer, the origin of which was ascertained;' they are two in number; the first giving a minute account of a cancer of the penis, brought on by a severe bruise; the second, a cancer of the foot, produced by the pinching of a tight shoe. In these instances, no apparent disease existed previously to the accidental injury of the parts; the author therefore infers that the cancer was the immediate result of that injury, and hence deduces the important conclusion that cancer is in its origin entirely a local disease.

'From the facts that have been stated, in the preceding cases, it appears, that cancer is a disease which is local in its origin. In this respect, the cases here given only confirm an opinion, very generally received among medical practitioners, but in favour of which no series of facts had been laid before the public, of sufficient force entirely to establish the position.'

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Our readers must be aware that this opinion, though perhaps the one which is most generally adopted by modern practitioners, is not, by any means, universally admitted: we are, then, naturally led to ask how far the idea is confirmed, or rather proved, by the two cases now before us. If, by *local*, nothing more is meant than that a cancerous affection may commence in a part of the body, while the rest of the system exhibits no marks of disease, we readily assent to the position; and, indeed, we know not how it could ever have been questioned:—but we apprehend that something more is assumed by Mr. Home; and that his reasoning is intended to prove that the application of external violence to a glandular structure is at all times adequate to produce the disease, without the co-operation of a constitutional pre-disposition. To this statement, we conceive, some doubt still attaches; we are very certain that the mere pinching of a shoe does not always produce cancer, and that this consequence does not follow in one instance out of ten thousand; there must, then, be a local pre-disposition; and experience alone can determine whether this pre-disposition be confined to the part, or extended to the system at large. However decisive the two cases here adduced might be in favor of the former opinion, we think that it would require a much greater number of instances to establish any such position. Every surgeon, who is engaged in extensive practice, must have seen more than two cases in which white swelling was induced by a bruise on the knee; and who has not witnessed numerous instances of the production of phthisis by the application of cold: but are we, therefore, to consider white swelling and phthisis as diseases unconnected with a peculiar state of the constitution? We wish not to be understood as controverting Mr. Home's opinion, but as endeavouring to shew that it is adopted without sufficient grounds.

After having treated of the local nature of cancer, the author lays down the position, 'that cancer is not a disease which immediately takes place in a healthy part of the body, but one for the production of which it is necessary that the part should have undergone some previous change, connected with disease.' This doctrine, however, depends immediately on a point which is previously assumed as deducible from the cases brought forwards in this volume, that common indolent tumors, not originally cancerous, may become so from the application of different irritating causes. This is a matter of great practical importance, and involves a number of very interesting queries. We are led to ask what is the nature of these indolent tumors? are they always, or in any instance, of a scrophu-

a scrophulous origin? are all indolent tumors subject to become cancerous? do they always precede cancer? what are the first symptoms that indicate their change from the indolent to the cancerous state? We fear that it would be impossible to find a satisfactory answer to any one of these questions in Mr. Home's work: but we are more inclined to ascribe the deficiency of information to the real want of knowlege on the subject, than to any failure on the part of the author.

In most topics like the present, it has happened that considerable uncertainty has existed respecting the exact nature of the disease in question. As this has undoubtedly taken place to a considerable extent in the malady now under consideration, we felt particularly anxious to know the sentiments of so accurate an observer as Mr. Home on this point, and eagerly perused that paragraph in which he professes to determine what morbid symptoms are intitled to the appellation of cancer:

'As cancer is a term too indiscriminately applied to many local diseases, for which we have no remedy, though they differ very much among themselves, it becomes necessary to state what the complaints are which I include under this denomination.

'The present observations respecting cancer apply only to those diseased appearances which are capable of contaminating other parts, either by direct communication, or through the medium of the absorbents; and, when they approach the skin, produce in it small tumors of their own nature, by a mode of contamination with which we are, at present, unacquainted.

'There is a disease by which parts of a glandular structure are very frequently attacked, particularly the os tincæ, the alæ of the nose, the lips, and the glans penis. This has been called cancer, but differs from the species of which we are now treating, in not contaminating the neighbouring parts with which it is in contact; and neither affecting the absorbent glands, nor the skin at a distance from it. It is, properly speaking, an eating sore, which is uniformly progressive; whereas in cancer, after the sore has made some progress, a ridge is formed upon the margin, and the ulceration no longer takes that direction. It also differs from cancer, in admitting of a cure in many instances, and under different modes of treatment.'

The importance of the subject has induced us to quote this passage: but our readers will probably feel, as we did, that the account is still unsatisfactory. The diagnostics here pointed out refer solely to the termination or progress of the complaint, and not to the appearances which it exhibits; at least those in the early stage, when we can alone hope to cure it, or remove it with any prospect of advantage. Mr. Home thinks that his idea respecting cancer is incompatible with the generally received opinion of its hereditary nature, but he grants that it occurs

occurs more frequently in particular families, and that some constitutions may be more liable to be attacked by it than others. This is, in reality, admitting the fact; at least it involves every practical consequence that we could deduce from it.

Proceeding on the principle of Mr. Home, that a common indolent tumor frequently continues for a long time stationary, but, on the occurrence of any irritating cause, is liable to assume the cancerous character, it becomes in every point of view a most important object to accomplish the dispersion of these tumors; an object which, happily, may be in many instances attained:

'The means which have been most efficient in reducing such tumors are the application of leeches, at short intervals, the periods being varied according to circumstances. The external use of spirit of wine, camphor, and Goulard's extract of lead, in different proportions; mercurial ointment, of different degrees of strength, with or without camphor; and poultices, in which hemlock is the principal ingredient. By one or other of these applications many tumors in the breast have been dispersed, and the medical person who directed the application has acquired the reputation of having cured a cancer; and I am led to believe that he has, indeed, done the next thing to it; that is, he has prevented a cancer from being formed at all.

'Those tumors which arise in consequence of cold yield most readily to the bleeding by leeches. Those which are more indolent, and rather give the idea of being connected with a languid state of constitution, give way to hemlock or mercury.

'There is a swelling, which sometimes takes place upon the margin of the mamma, mid-way between the nipple and the axilla, which appears to be independent of the gland of the breast, and only an affection of a lymphatic gland in that situation, which readily becomes enlarged, and often yields to an application composed of equal proportions of spirit of wine and camphorated spirit, with one-eighth part of Goulard's extract of lead.'

Our limits will not permit us to follow Mr. Home through all the interesting ideas which he suggests on the different stages of scirrhus; his observations on scrophulous tumors, and the difficulty of distinguishing between them and those of a cancerous nature; and his inquiry into the respective merits of the two methods employed for the removal of cancer, viz. by the knife, and by the application of different caustic substances. The volume concludes with some judicious practical remarks on the extirpation of different cancerous parts, the breast, the eye, the tongue, and the testicle.

Though a few strictures have thus been called from us, the work has afforded us, in many respects, a high degree of satisfaction; it is equally distinguished by judgment and candour; and

and it contains the result of much practical observation, delivered in an unaffected style, and free from that theoretical jargon which too frequently obscures the medical writings even of the highest reputation. Yet we think that it would have been of higher value, if the author had done something more than he has accomplished in merely giving his own experience on the subject of cancer. A number of curious and interesting questions have been frequently canvassed, on which we should have been much gratified to have heard Mr. Home's opinion. Enough, perhaps, has been written on this subject, with a mere view to the collection of insulated facts; and cancer is not a novel nor a rare occurrence, but was described centuries ago, and, alas! is now daily seen. Our knowlege would probably be more advanced by an attempt to generalize the numerous facts with which we are furnished, and to reconcile the discordant opinions which have been entertained, than by each individual still continuing to publish the result of his own practice. We mean not to undervalue what Mr. Home has done, but we regret that he has not extended his labours. **Bos.**

ART. VII. *The History of the Roman Wall,* which crosses the Island of Britain, from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea; describing its Ancient State and its Appearance in the Year 1801. By W. Hutton, F.A.S. S. 8vo. pp. 340. 7s. Boards. Nichols, Rivingtons, &c.

SINGULAR characters undertake singular adventures, and relate them in a singular manner. We have a case in point before us. A gentleman, at the age seventy-eight, takes a pedestrian journey of six-hundred miles, with a black wallet and an umbrella at his back, to explore the whole length of Severus's wall, for the purpose of ascertaining its present state! Animated by the enthusiasm of an antiquary, the relics of this the most stupendous monument of Britain might be to him a matter of curiosity: but can an old man render his account of an old wall interesting? Yes. Mr. Hutton, though by no means in his "*second childhood,*" is as alert and playful as a kitten; and that reader must be saturnine indeed, who can peruse his book without being amused. We will not say that Nature, after she made Mr. Hutton, "broke the mould:" but we may venture to assert that we might stand any day for six hours at Charing Cross, and not meet one individual like him. If he has oddities, he has much sense and goodness of heart blended with them; and he seems to have more wit than commonly falls to the share of an antiquary. From the title of his work, we anticipated no great entertainment: but we were agreeably disappointed; and his tour to the

the Roman Wall has afforded us not less pleasure than information.

The Wall is about 74 miles long. This extent Mr. H. traversed twice on foot, during the month of July, under a burning sun, with his pouch at his back, and ink-bottle at his button, in seven days and six hours; (great exertion for a man of 78!) and he performed the whole of his journey from Birmingham and back again, a route of 601 miles, in 35 days and a half, with the expenditure 'of forty guineas, and the loss by perspiration of one stone of animal weight.'

To prepare his readers for accompanying him on his expedition, Mr. H. first gives a history of the Wall, and the motives for its erection. He distinguishes between the mounds or earth-works of Agricola and Hadrian, and what may properly be called the wall of Severus, which was constructed of masonry, 8 feet thick, 12 feet high, with the battlements rising about 4 feet more; and which, in its whole extent, was fortified by 18 principal stations, 83 castles, (called, from being about a mile distant from each other, mile-castles,) and 330 turrets: occasioning, as he vaguely supposes, the expenditure of an hundred millions of our present money, requiring thirty years in the construction, and occupying more than five square miles, or 3000 acres of land.

The history of the Wall involves a view of the depredations and murders committed by the Borderers, and of the depositions made before the Commissioners of the Marches in the sixteenth century respecting the mutual inroads of these plunderers. The horrid recitals occasion this reflection: 'Would a Mahometan suppose I was treating of Christians! Should a Divine enquire what improvement Christianity had made in the human mind, he must not go near the Wall.'—The particulars stated by Mr. Hutton respecting the jurisdiction of the Lords Wardens of the Marches, the History of the *Debateable Ground*, (intermediate land claimed by both crowns,) and the accounts of the *Moss Troopers* and their incursions, add considerably to the interest of the volume. It is not, however, to be denied that the information which is here conveyed might have been included in much narrower limits, and have been detailed with more neatness and method. The evidence contained in the minutes of several special commissioners instructs us far more with respect to the miseries of those once ill-fated districts, than all the formal details of our ordinary historians; and it induces us to reflect that, had the result of the Scotch union only been that of putting an end to so serious an evil, it would have deserved the highest commendation.

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The route of this septuagenary, we should have said almost octogenary pedestrian, to the prescribed site of observation, is marked by short notices of the towns and villages through which he passed. The reader will often smile at the *dryness* (to use a vulgar term) of his remarks. One specimen must here suffice:

'The cathedral (at Litchfield) is large, and grand; and, as a national building, is a credit; but considered as a place of divine worship, there is more of ostentation than of use; for the devotional part is small, compared to the remainder. The internal walls are in some places covered with green mould. Perhaps our pious ancestors thought their prayers would rise with double effect from stone fret-work and gilt timber. Simplicity is characteristic of Christianity. We have reason to conclude, that the church of the Apostles was a private room, not worth ten shillings a-year.'

As far as Penrith, Mr. Hutton was attended by his daughter and her servant on horseback, accompanying a gentleman and lady on a visit to the Lakes: but from this point his rambles were solitary. At Carlisle, he greeted the long-wished-for Wall, and thence he proceeded down to Boulness, the extremity of the wall towards the Irish sea: but he does not commence his account of it till he reaches the opposite end, on the borders of the German Ocean, near Newcastle. Great perseverance and assiduity were displayed by Mr. H. in tracing the direction and remains of this celebrated rampart; in consequence of which his ideas respecting the original works, and his report of their present state, merit attention.

'All our Historians (he observes) have failed in two points: they have not given us the dimensions of the mile-castles, which always joined the Wall, and were from twenty-two to twenty-four yards square; nor distinguished the works of Agricola from those of Hadrian; but have confused both, under the name of the latter.

'There were four different works in this grand barrier, performed by three personages, and at different periods. I will measure them from South to North, describe them distinctly, and appropriate each part to its proprietor; for, although every part is dreadfully mutilated, yet, by selecting the best of each, we easily form a whole; from what *is* we can nearly tell what *was*. We must take our dimensions from the original surface of the ground.

'Let us suppose a ditch, like that at the foot of a quickset hedge, three or four feet deep, and as wide. A bank rising from it, ten feet high, and thirty wide in the base. This, with the ditch, will give us a rise of thirteen feet at least. The other side of this bank sinks into a ditch ten feet deep, and fifteen wide, which gives the North side of this bank a declivity of twenty feet. A small part of the soil thrown out on the North side of this fifteen feet ditch, forms a bank three feet high, and six wide, which gives an elevation from the bottom of the ditch, of thirteen feet. Thus our two ditches, and two mounds, sufficient to keep out every rogue,

rogue, but he who was determined not to be kept out, were the work of Agricola.

'The works of Hadrian invariably join those of Agricola. They always correspond together, as beautiful parallel lines. Close to the North side of the little bank I last described, Hadrian sunk a ditch twenty-four feet wide, and twelve below the surface of the ground; which, added to Agricola's three feet bank, forms a declivity of fifteen feet on the South, and on the North, twelve. Then follows a plain of level ground, twenty-four yards over, and a bank exactly the same as Agricola's, ten feet high, and thirty in the base; and then he finishes, as his predecessor began, with a small ditch of three or four feet.

'Thus the two works exactly coincide; and must, when complete, have been most grand and beautiful. Agricola's works cover about fifty-two feet, and Hadrian's about eighty-one; but this will admit of some variation.'——

'Severus's works run nearly parallel; the other two lie on the North, never far distant; but may be said always to keep them in view, running a course that best suited the judgment of the maker. The nearest distance is about twenty yards, and greatest near a mile, the medium forty or fifty yards.

'They consist of a stone wall eight feet thick, twelve high, and four, the battlements; with a ditch to the North, as near as convenient, thirty-six feet wide and fifteen deep. To the Wall were added, at unequal distances, a number of Stations, or Cities, said to be eighteen, which is not perfectly true; eighty-one castles, and three hundred and thirty castelets, or turrets, which I believe is true: all joining the Wall.

'Exclusive of this Wall and ditch, these Stations, castles, and turrets, Severus constituted a variety of roads yet called *Roman Roads*, twenty-four feet wide, and eighteen inches high in the centre, which led from turret to turret, from one castle to another, and still larger, and more distant roads from the Wall, which led from one Station to another, besides the grand military way before mentioned, which covered all the works, and no doubt was first formed by Agricola, improved by Hadrian, and, after lying dormant fifteen hundred years, was made complete in 1752.

'I saw many of these smaller roads, all overgrown with turf; and, when on the side of a hill, they are supported on the lower side with edging stones.

'Thus Agricola formed a small ditch, then a bank and ditch, both large, and then finished with a small bank.

'Hadrian joined to this small bank a large ditch, then a plain, a large mound, and then finished with a small ditch.

'Severus followed nearly in the same line, with a wall, a variety of stations, castles, turrets, a large ditch, and many roads. By much the most laborious task. This forms the whole works of our three renowned Chiefs.'

Mr. H.'s account of the wall at the fifth station will afford the reader some notion of its actual condition, in those parts at which it is most perfect:

'I now

'I now travel over a large common, still upon the Wall, with its trench nearly complete. But what was my surprize when I beheld, thirty yards on my left, the united works of Agricola and Hadrian, almost perfect! I climbed over a stone wall to examine the wonder; measured the whole in every direction; surveyed them with surprise, with delight, was fascinated, and unable to proceed; forgot I was upon a wild common, a stranger, and the evening approaching. I had the grandest works under my eye, of the greatest men of the age in which they lived, and of the most eminent nation then existing; all which had suffered but little during the long course of sixteen hundred years. Even hunger and fatigue were lost in the grandeur before me. If a man writes a book upon a turnpike road, he cannot be expected to move quick; but, lost in astonishment, I was not able to move at all.

'Upon this common, which is very high ground, I more than once observed some of the facing stones of Severus's Wall under my feet, just as the Romans placed them, which proves that the road is raised so high, as to bury some part of the Wall; this simple sight I could not observe without surprise and pleasure.

'At St. Oswald's the road turns a little to the left, for a few yards, and leaves the Wall to the right; but very soon crosses it again

'Had I been some months sooner, I should have been favoured with a noble treat; but now that treat was miserably soured.

'At the twentieth-mile stone, I should have seen a piece of Severus's Wall seven feet and a half high, and two hundred and twenty-four yards long: a sight not to be found in the whole line. But the proprietor, *Henry Tulip*, Esq. is now taking it down, to erect a farm-house with the materials. Ninety-five yards are already destroyed, and the stones fit for building removed. Then we come to thirteen yards which are standing, and overgrown on the top with brambles.'—

'The next forty yards were just demolished; and the stones, of all sizes from one pound to two-hundred weight, lying in one continued heap, none removed.

'The next forty yards are standing, seven feet high.

'Then follows the last division, consisting of thirty-six yards, which is sacrificed by the mattock, the largest stones selected, and the small left. The facing-stones remain on both sides. This grand exhibition must be seen no more. How little we value what is daily under the eye!

'Here was a fine opportunity for measuring. The foundation was one foot below the surface of the ground, and consisted of two courses of stone, each six inches thick, extending to the width of six feet and a half. The second course set off three inches on each side, which reduced the foundation to six feet, and the third, three inches of a side more, reducing the Wall to five feet and a half, its real thickness here.'

As Mr. H's route led him to cross the island from sea to sea, while following on foot the direction of the wall, he was obliged

to traverse much dreary ground, and to submit to some privations: but he makes the best of every occurrence, and seems to have enjoyed adventures which would have soured an Epicurean philosopher. Between the seventh and eighth station, he found himself, as the evening approached, on a dreary country, hungry and exhausted; and he was compelled to repair to a solitary public house on the military road, known by no other name than that of *Twice Brewed*. The following dialogue will give the best possible picture of the traveller's entrance and reception:

"Can you favour me with a bed?"

"I cannot tell till the company comes."

"What, is it club night?"

"Yes, a club of carriers."

'A pudding was then turned out, about as big as a peck measure; and a piece of beef out of the copper, perhaps equal to half a calf.

"You must be so kind as to indulge me with a bed. I will be satisfied with any thing."

"I cannot, except you will sleep with this man" (pointing to a poor sick traveller who had fallen ill upon the road).

"That will be inconvenient."

"Will you consent to sleep with this boy?" (about ten,) "Yes."

'Having compleated our bargain, and supped, fifteen carriers approached, each with a one-horse cart, and sat down to the pudding and beef, which I soon perceived were not too large. I was the only one admitted; and watched them with attention, being highly diverted. Every piece went down as if there was no barricade in the throat. One of those pieces was more than I have seen eaten at a meal by a moderate person. They convinced me that eating was the "chief end of man." The tankard too, like a bowl lading water out of the well, was *often emptied, often filled.*

'My landlady, however, swerved from her agreement; for she found me a *whole* bed to my wish.'

At another public house he found 'no ale, cyder, porter, beer, nor liquors of any kind,' nor food, excepting milk. *Entertainment for man and horse*, we hope, was not written over the door.

Between the seventh and last stations, Mr. H. turns aside from the wall, to remark on an object which reminded him of "the joys of his dancing days:"—'I saw *Gretna Green*, that source of repentance; but, being myself half a century above par, and not having with me an amorous lass of eighteen with as many thousands, I had no occasion for the blacksmith.'

This tour, the result of singular enthusiasm in a man of seventy eight, will be of use in correcting the errors of writers who have copied from each other without examination. Mr. H. supposes that he is the only man who has travelled the whole

length of the wall, and is probably the last who will attempt it. The former part of his assertion may be true: but it is not unlikely that his book will put some other antiquary on the trot; and if this should be the case, we recommend it to him to take a servant, provided with the means of excavating the earth near the military stations: for it must be remembered that, if Mr. Hutton, considering his age, performed wonders, his survey was rapid and merely superficial. Any farther examination, also, should be undertaken without much delay; for this antiquarian pilgrim states, with great indignation and sorrow, that important dilapidations are making on the remains of this precious relic; and he gives it as his opinion that it has suffered more in the last century than in the fifteen preceding. Mon.—Jo.

ART. VIII. *The Scarborough Tour, in* 1803. By W. Hutton, F.A.SS. 8vo. pp. 318. 6s. Boards. Nichols, Rivingtons, &c.

THE preceding article will have supplied the reader with an idea of the merits and peculiarities of Mr. Hutton, and the present volume will be found to possess a corresponding character. Its subject, however, is not so remarkable, nor his mode of travelling: for we now find him contented to ride in a mail coach. Yet he is still independent of all such vehicles, and 'at fourscore can with ease walk thirty miles a day.'—Criticism must feel an aversion to play its cudgels on the shoulders of an octogenary adventurer, who has been hardy enough to place himself within its reach. It is not age alone, however, that pleads in favour of Mr. Hutton; his pages manifest traits of good sense, strokes of good humour, evidences of a tolerant spirit, and proofs of a decidedly virtuous turn of mind, which, if they fail to render the narrative classical, secure to the writer the esteem of every good reader.

Fastidious must be the man who will not be more pleased than offended with the following display of natural garrulity, and innocent vanity:

'DERBY.

'Here I reviewed the various scenes of former acts; which gave a scope for reflection I examined the Silkmill, once the wonder of the age, which I had known in its pristine state, and had lived to see it wear out even a building lease, and was nearly worn out itself. I was, seventy-three years ago, the least of three hundred people who laboured there; every one, upon enquiry, was now in the grave. Five thousand have since succeeded; and I was given to understand that their united property did not exceed mine. Such is the fluctuation of things!

'Every person was unknown to me. I frequently singled out, and accosted an old man; when it appeared that I had known his father in youth.—Two generations had passed away since I knew the place. The town is increasing, and rising to opulence.'

York attracts much of this observer's notice; and in his description of the Cathedral, we think that he appears on a par with many writers of higher pretensions:

'I have wandered through the streets of York with the eye of enquiry, have taken the liberty of remarking beauty and defect; but now I am arrived at a place of wonder! one of the greatest works of human production. Its magnitude is surprising! its execution astonishing! Such a work, I am persuaded, could not be performed in the present day for two millions of money, nor in less time than fifty or, perhaps, one hundred years.

'St. Paul's is a grand and national object; Westminster is precious for the *dust* it contains *; but here seems to have been infused as much fret-work as the genius of man could contrive. Nothing was omitted which could add ornament. If earth *could* groan under burden, she must groan under this; if multitude of holy stone and mortar conveys the soul to heaven, the founders rest in peace.'—

'There are two fronts, a West and a South. When the inhabitants observed me standing in one posture for half an hour, to get the South front by heart, they would be apt to think me a little deranged. My whole attention was spent upon what to them was not worth a glance, except they sent one by chance upon the dial; but I was so struck with admiration that I could neither desert nor change the attitude; and when I departed, it was with regret.

'Windows make a considerable part of the shell. I think all the glass is curiously painted, and all whole.

'In the South front, which I am now surveying, is a circular window, sixteen or eighteen feet diameter, curious and beautiful, but rather heavy. At the top of this part of the building stands the statue of a man, as if overlooking the city; but my guide assured me it was a *fiddler* in the attitude of performing. What! placed there as a joke upon the church? or is it to invite the people *without*, to hear the music within? or, perhaps, to excite them into a jovial dance when the worship is over; a Sunday-mode long practised by our ancestors.

'The main tower, called the lanthorn, stands over this part of the church, which is the centre. This steeple is too short for its bulk. It ought to have had an ornament of suitable size rising from the summit.

'The West is the chief front, and is a most beautiful picture; delightful, viewed in every direction: but, alas! the stone is not proof against time. The whole building, but chiefly this part, is full of imagery, scripture histories, and those of the saints, few of which are now understood. One on my right I take to be the story

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* Mr. H., we suppose, would not be understood literally thus to restrict his praise of Westminster Abbey.

of

of the good Samaritan. Another answers it on my left, the holy family driving their ass into Egypt. On each side of the great door, which is the centre, is a knight in armour, *Vavasour* and *Percy*, both benefactors to the church.

'The most perfect uniformity is preserved in this front. The two steeples exactly correspond with each other, stand on each side as out-guards, and leave a grand entrance in the centre; over which sits archbishop Malton, the founder of this beautiful front. The eye is fascinated, and unwilling to quit.

'At the East end of this grand work, the chancel is the most noble window I ever beheld; I think my guide said, twenty-seven yards high; and as beautiful as large. The North side has its ornaments, but in less degree; one of which is five very large windows in one, perfectly uniform, called *The Five Sisters*, painted from the needle-work wrought, and said to be *given*, by five sisters.

'The length of the building is five hundred and twenty-four feet, and its breadth, along the cross aile, two hundred and twenty-two; in height ninety-nine. The stone of the cathedral was given by Vavasour, and brought from Tadcaster; and Percy gave the timber.'

Having traced the history and depicted the interior of this building, he thus closes the chapter:

'To consider the cathedral as a place of worship is not considering it in character except we can prove that the Divine Being is better pleased with that worship which springs from rich carvings, gilt ornaments, painted glass, and extension of fabric, than with a humble style. If he is; what then becomes of those plain worshippers who can afford nothing better than a simple room? Are their prayers an abomination? What becomes, too, of the poor village worshippers? When I attended these in Wales, I was accommodated with one of the best seats, which was a log of timber that never knew the plane, a floor of mud, and my foot-stool a wisp of straw. If devotion proceeds from the heart, as we are told, why not equally acceptable, be the place what it may?

'The cathedral before us is more a place of wonder than of worship; a piece of national grandeur, which is a credit to the erecters; a monument of riches and of vanity. They built for a name, and they found one.'

At length, when nearly two thirds of the volume have been exhausted, we arrive at the celebrated bathing place which was the object and end of the author's journey. In our account of Mr. Hinderwell's *History of Scarborough*, Rev. Vol. xxxii. N. S. p. 49. we furnished the reader with various particulars respecting that town: but we may now add a few of Mr. Hutton's remarks:

'The town consists of about thirty streets: most of them are short, and all narrow, except two, Queen street, which is very passable, but particularly Newborough, which is handsome. None are dirty;

filth cannot lodge from the great descent of the streets, and the power of the rain.

'They are well paved, but generally so very confined, that we should suspect when the inhabitants erected their houses, they forgot to leave a road. Most of the streets are so very steep, that a carriage cannot run with safety.'—

'In this space, which is about ten acres, there are forty passages or thoroughfares, for they do not deserve the name of streets; many of them are crowded with buildings, and are better adapted for the burrow of rabbits than of men. The air of Scarborough is excellent, if not contaminated by art.

'The longest diameter of the town, that is, from the Bull, on the outside of Newborough gate to the pier head, is about six hundred yards; and the widest, that is, from the New Steps to the top of Tollergate, about two hundred and sixty. The town is curved, forming the figure of a bow, or half moon; the shape of the cliff, whether viewed in front, facing the sea, or the back, towards the land.

'Viewed from the church-yard, or the castle-hill, it is a close and compact cluster of houses, covered with red.

'The uneveness of the town will appear from the following measures. You rise ninety-four steps from the sands at the New Steps to the top of Merchants Row, perhaps thirty yards perpendicular; from thence to the church-yard twice that height; and from the church-yard to the castle about forty more. So that, in covering an horizontal space of five hundred yards, you rise about one hundred and thirty.

'The whole of Merchants Row is upon the cliff. The houses fronting the street are three stories high; the other side, fronting the sea, are often six.

'The number of houses in Scarborough I take to be about eight hundred; if we allow five persons to a house, the number of inhabitants will be four thousand.

'From the above description, it will appear that the situation of the place is delightful, especially in summer, to the man who has money to pay his way, breath and powers to climb the hills, and a mind exonerated from care. He may also chuse what company he pleases; for there is good nature enough in Scarborough to satisfy every desire.'—

'Every tide produces entertainment, particularly for the ladies, in the production of sea-weeds; many of them as beautiful as the hand which spreads them. Valuable shells are not common, though sometimes found; I saw three or four while there. Common shells may be picked up by thousands, adhering to the rocks, at low water, North of the castle, but of little value.

'I saw a most beautiful star-fish alive; and should have preserved it, had it not lost a limb. Cornelian stones are found; I was shewn two or three recently taken-up. The old and the idle are frequently seen poring among the rocks for something curious to sell.'—

'While the tide is in, there is scarcely room to pass between the buildings and the water; but, when out, it leaves a space of pure sand,

two

two hundred yards wide, and eleven hundred long; the most pleasing, safe, and useful, I ever saw; perfectly adapted for the foot, the horse, and the carriage. This is terminated on the North, by the Castle-hill, the piers, and the conveniencies for mooring vessels; and on the South by the breakers, which cause a bold sea.

'The children are delighted with these sands, and I as much delighted to watch them. To observe the little animals, in the greatest degree of health and spirits, fabricating their pies and their castles in the sand, is a treat for a philosopher. Their parents are under no fear; neither horse nor carriage can injure them; if they fall, they cannot be hurt; if they gambol, they cannot be daubed. This is the highest pitch of felicity which can be attained by human nature.'

We learn moreover that excellent roads lead to this spot of fashionable resort; that the prospects in its environs are delightful; that fresh water is a scarce article: but that its fisheries are so considerable as to abundantly supply the demands of the inhabitants and visitors, as well as those of a large export trade.

We must not omit another attraction of Scarborough, mentioned by Mr. Hutton:

'The Well, or Wells, for there are two, are but a few yards asunder, have nearly the same effect, and are situated upon the sands, about five hundred yards from the town. Being far below high-water mark, the Corporation has hemmed them in by a bank, perhaps five yards high, and ten wide in the base, filled like the piers, with stones of all sizes mixed with earth, supported with piles, and banded with large beams of timber, perhaps at the expence of one thousand pounds.

'The ravages of the sea have ruined this ponderous work; and it now lies ready for another thousand.

'These two sister Wells, guarded by a pair of Duennas, tend to preserve life, and restore health; operate favourably in debilitated cases. They brace and invigorate the stomach, are pleasant to the taste, create an appetite, are serviceable in nervous complaints, the scurvy, in weakness, in chronic cases, in costive habits, the jaundice; and, in some degree, are a counterpoise against that grand enemy of man, *intemperance*. But the human constitution is of so various a cast, that the same effect will not always attend the same case.

'My daughter's complaint was a nervous asthma of some standing, from taking cold. We visited Scarborough as the last resort. She stayed eleven weeks, rode on horseback every day, bathed every second, and drank the water three times each day.

'About four weeks elapsed before any change was apparent, when her breathing, activity, and strength, began gradually to return; and Nature seemed approaching towards her former tone; and, though not perfect, I have hopes that it will tend to preserve that life which I value more than my own.'

On passing through Whitewell, the author strolled into a gentleman's grounds, and observes that

'Not having the appearance of a robber, I was suffered to take my own time, and make my own remarks. I left this sequestered but happy spot *as Adam left his Paradise.*'

G.2. Had Mr. H. tasted any *forbidden fruit?* **Jo.**

ART. IX. *A Treatise of the Laws for the Relief and Settlement of the Poor.* By Michael Nolan, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Barrister at Law. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. Boards. Butterworth. 1805.

THAT branch of our jurisprudence, which considers the relief and settlement of the poor, relates to no usages or manners which have grown obsolete, but has arisen out of circumstances and situations peculiar to modern times; it is a recent creation, the origin, the progress, the effects, and the consequences of which are all within our knowlege: it consists of legal enactments designed to meet the supposed exigencies of our political society as at present constituted, and of the application of them by courts of justice to the transactions which they were designed to regulate. The expounder of this part of the law is not required to pore over musty rolls, or decayed muniments; nor is he impeded in his course by a barbarous jargon, an uncouth character, or puzzling abbreviations; he is not obliged to trace his path through a long series of reports, nor is he exposed to the distractions occasioned by endless and jarring comments. Let him not, however, flatter himself with the notion that his course is not beset with any difficulties; for it is by no means an easy task that is imposed upon him. Be his materials what they may, ever so rude, ill assorted, and discordant, he is expected to produce a regular, well proportioned, and handsome structure; and if he fails in this object, he will be censured, though the cause of the failure may lie entirely in the materials on which he was obliged to work. Though the statutes may not harmonize, and though the decisions may be contradictory, will he be excused if he is unable to deduce from them one uniform and consistent doctrine?

If fair and liberal critics will demand nothing that is unreasonable from a writer thus employed, still they will require of him that he should trace the outlines of his subject with precision; introduce into it all the method of which it is susceptible; distinctly mark the divisions and subdivisions into which it

branches itself; arrange these in such a manner as at once to elucidate his topics, and to consult the ease and convenience of his readers; state principles and set forth doctrines in neat and appropriate language; and, above all, that he should be careful never to exceed his authorities, and to have his references to them full and correct.

Having thus brought together the scattered members, and introduced into them as much of system as they will fairly admit, it may be expected that the author should delineate the spirit and character of the whole; that he should note the peculiarities of the structure, and assign the causes, whether political or historical, natural or accidental, which determined them. It may perhaps be allowed him, if he finds that he has adequate strength and skill, sparingly to alleviate the severity of didactic composition, by introducing traits of those great characters whose decisions have contributed so much to the formation of this part of the law; traits which illustrate the rare combination of all the qualifications of a judge in one;—the union of splendid excellencies and pitiful failings in another;—which shew the instinctive correctness, the matchless promptitude, and the inexhaustible learning of a third;—and the chaste decisions which flow from the amply stored and energetic mind of a fourth. The latter ornaments, however, may be omitted without any prejudice to the substantial excellence of the edifice; it must be elegantly constructed in order to admit of them; and they can only be prepared and properly introduced by a superior hand.

Before we pronounce on the manner in which the present writer has performed the duty which he has undertaken, we must examine what the object was which he proposed to himself. If he sought to establish a claim to be consulted and employed in the practice of this branch of the law, we are of opinion that he has not laboured in vain; if he looked to immediate gain from the speculation, as well as to a future increase of business, we trust that he has not in that respect been disappointed; and if he was ambitious of consideration in the class of writers on similar subjects, in this view also we regard him as not wholly unsuccessful: we say *writers*, because in the law there are few *authors*; Coke, and Hale, and Gilbert, were very learned men, but they cannot be properly denominated authors; and in every department of science, with the exception of jurisprudence, all treatises equally uncouth and unfinished have been long ago superseded. Should Mr. Nolan be shocked to see these great names and his own brought together, in order to be involved in one common censure, and be ready to dart a contemptuous glance at the critics who thus confound

confound all established distinctions, we pray not to be misunderstood; we are not unapprized of the vast space which separates the undistinguished barrister from the president of our superior tribunals; the expounder of parochial law, from the illustrious sages whose industry amassed such inexhaustible stores of knowlege, and whose capacious minds embraced all the points of our extensive and complicated jurisprudence:—what we assert is, that the immense distance between these parties respects them as lawyers, and not as authors. From this charge against a very accomplished, interesting, and important class in the community, one splendid instance claims something far beyond mere exemption. If every well educated Briton ought to study the *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, in order duly to appreciate the value of the political blessings to which he has been born; in like manner ought every man of taste to dwell on the same compositions as the happiest specimens of a finished didactic style, that are to be found in our language. A few other legal performances, and but a few, merit praise in the same point of view. It were almost injustice not to advert to recent labours in the modest form of comments, in which very extensive and varied legal information is conveyed with corresponding neatness of style, and precision of statement.

But to return to Mr. Nolan. We acquit him of writing with any design of descending to posterity as the benefactor of British jurisprudence; we do not impute it to him that he ever cherished the presumptuous hope of having his name entered on the roll of fame with the Blackstones and Fearnes, the Yorkes, the Edens, and Douglases of the profession; nor of having his disquisitions placed by the side of the fine judgments, the able decrees, and the masterly arguments which are scattered through our Reports. If genius did not prompt, neither did presumption impel him to aim at what appears either to have been beyond his strength, or out of the reach of his industry. In repressing any ambitious desires of this sort, he probably acted wisely; for we do not find that he is happy in the few flights which he has attempted, one instance only of which we shall adduce.

When treating of principles which are observed in establishing parish rates; we understand Mr. N. to intimate, that the imperfections of the human intellect render ineligible the adoption of nicer rules than those which are actually followed in practice. Nobody will dispute this proposition with Mr. Nolan. He expresses it thus:

'The natural deficiencies and diversities of human sense and intellect, and the variety of our occupations and habits, render it impossible

impossible for practice to follow to its utmost verge, that clear and steady outline which is marked out by the eye of speculation.'

The deficiencies of this passage on the side of intelligibility are, we suppose, compensated by its claims on the score of sublimity. What are the precise ideas included under the terms 'natural deficiencies of human sense and intellect,'—what the distinction is between 'human sense' and 'human intellect,' in the connection in which they are here used,—and how 'the diversities of our avocations and habits' bear at all on the subject,—are mysteries which we suspect can only be elucidated by submitting a case to the learned counsel, on the construction of his own composition, and taking his opinion on it.

Though the mind of Mr. Nolan be not exactly that before which the involved extricates itself, the obscure becomes illumined, and things ill assorted separate in order to find their proper places,—if the commanding talent necessary to accomplish all this were wanting, we must also add that he has not endeavoured to effect it by means of the *improbus labor*. Intricacies, which before existed in this part of the law, still remain such; the difficulties are not so marked and stated as to suggest legislative amendments; nor are principle and practice made to approach more nearly than they did in former treatises on the same subject. In some instances, so briefly are the authorities stated, that those readers must be adepts indeed who can discover in the present text the point which is established, and the principle on which the decision proceeded.

While, however, we think that the *absolute* merit of these volumes is scanty, we do not deny that it may claim such as is *comparative*. We have, doubtless, numerous modern law books which are less laboured, in which the arrangements are less perfect, the statements less satisfactory, and which rise less above mere indexes. The work,—though it has but slender pretensions to literary merit, and though as a legal performance it is not without considerable faults and defects,—will, on many grounds, be esteemed by the profession as a valuable acquisition. A few chapters embracing points not before treated, and an appendix containing all the statutes on the subject, very considerably enhance the value of the performance. We accuse Mr. Nolan of no heavier crime than that of having written in the manner of most of his fellow labourers in the same line; and we know that he is a sensible man, and an able lawyer.

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ART. X. *Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain*, from 1727 to 1783. By Robert Beatson, Esq. LL.D. 6 Volumes. 8vo. 3l. 3s. Boards. Longman and Co.

IN the year 1790, the first three of these volumes made their original appearance; and they were noticed in our 4th vol. N. S. pp. 198. and 323. We then gave some particulars of the author's plan and object, which we need not now repeat. In the present edition, the third volume still forms an appendix to the first and second; and the sixth bears the same relation to the fourth and fifth, which are now first published. Many of the papers preserved in these collections are curious and valuable, and not elsewhere easily to be found.—It will be perceived that the author has deviated from his primary intention of bringing down his accounts to the year 1789, since they terminate with that of 1783.

With regard to the execution of those volumes which are now first ushered into light, we may observe that it differs in no respect from that of their predecessors, on which we thought it our duty to bestow considerable commendation. The materials might have been somewhat more digested and arranged, without rendering it improper to designate the work as Memoirs; and marginal notices of the subjects treated, with more frequent breaks, would have rendered the performance pleasanter in the perusal, and more convenient for use. It would also have displayed greater symmetry, and have been more agreeable to readers in general, had it developed the springs of those proceedings which it so elaborately and minutely details: but, on the other hand, it would necessarily have been much more voluminous, and perhaps would have proved less acceptable to professional men.

A naval history, worthy of the subject, in which the memories of those who have adorned it shall be recorded in language becoming those displays of courage, and those instances of magnanimity, which scarcely the Roman history can parallel, still remains to be written. Over this field, the most philosophic mind cannot travel without astonishment; nor the patriot reflect on it, without regretting that the wisdom of our civil councils so rarely corresponds with the gallantry of our marine atchievements. If it ever should happen that a genius duly qualified pays this sublime homage to the country, he will derive essential assistance from the compilation which we are now examining.

Of these volumes, the first series afforded the matter which is most satisfactory in the perusal; since they displayed Britain emancipating by degrees from many untoward circumstances,

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and ascending the summit of consideration under a minister who possessed the confidence of the nation, and who directed its energies with consummate address. The part on which we now enter relates the dismal tale of civil discord; communicates the particulars of the process by which subjects were converted into deadly enemies, and members of a distinct independent state; and traces the steps by which discontents were made to settle into permanent disaffection, and the latter was blown up into the flames of civil war:—a detail perused by every lover of his country with a heavy heart, but nevertheless most deserving of the closest attention, and abounding with instruction. Whether the author thought that the justice and expediency of the measures of the British cabinet were questions too high for him, or that his subject did not require a deeper examination of them, he descants but slightly on these topics. For the inclination of his mind, however, with regard to them, we are at no loss; we may refer to one test which sufficiently decides this question. Scarcely a paragraph relating to the American struggle is unsullied by the term *rebel.* The congress is designated 'the rebel congress,' Washington 'the rebel General,' Franklin 'the rebel agent at Paris,' and we hear of the operations of 'the rebel fleet,' or the fate of 'rebel privateers.' We are aware that the author does not profess to write a *history:* but surely even *Memoirs* are degraded by terms of this sort. Were this epithet the most pleasing that ever was adopted, its incessant recurrence here is such as would render it disgusting.

Passing from this blemish, as well as some other less offensive indications of a bias in itself fair and honourable, we must add that the author displays on many occasions a calm and dispassionate spirit which does him great credit, and that observations frequently occur which are candid and judicious. It is, however, very obvious that his relations are favourable to the ministers of the day: very gentle if any censures are passed on men whose temerity, whose oversights, and whose mismanagement were as signal as any which history records; and who were as little adapted as any men could possibly be, to meet the conjuncture on which they were thrown. If *history* does not admit low and hard names, neither does she affect the politeness towards state delinquents which is here shewn. Yet we do not believe that the writer's partiality has induced him in a single instance to suppress any fact within the fair scope of his memoirs, or wilfully to misrepresent any one which he has undertaken to relate. Notwithstanding these objections, therefore, peculiar to the part of the work now under consideration, taken as a whole it is not inferior in value and importance to that which

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preceded it. In particular, we highly approve the memoranda of the exploits of our smaller craft. The earlier prowess of the candidate for naval distinction ought not to be overlooked, but his path should be illuminated from its very commencement.

In the subsequent passage, which well accords with the biography of General Washington (see p. 237 of this Number), we contemplate a striking instance of the service which may be rendered to a cause by the superior powers of mind of a military commander:

'For several months after General Washington had assumed the command of the rebel army before Boston, his situation was extremely critical. A great scarcity of military stores, particularly of gunpowder, obliged him to act with much circumspection, until their cruizers brought him an ample supply of these articles, from the prizes which they had made of ordnance, transports, and storeships, destined for the use of the British army. But great as this distress was, he had to encounter one still greater: the time of service for which his men had been inlisted was expired, and an army must be raised to replace them. All this was so completely and secretly accomplished, that although the British Generals, with an army of twenty veteran battalions, and a formidable train of artillery, were within less than a mile of the rebels, they discovered neither their want of gunpowder, nor their disbanding one army and recruiting another, in sufficient time to derive any important advantage from their distress. It is hardly possible to conceive how such occurrences could be concealed; but the fact affords an astonishing proof, at once of the attachment and fidelity of the enemy's soldiers to the cause in which they were engaged, and of the unanimity of the provinces in opposing the measures of the British Government.'

The merit of the critical retreat performed by the American Commander in chief, from his position near Kingsbridge, is here given to General Lee; by whose advice this movement is stated to have been made.

The activity, the energy, the resolution, and the perseverance displayed by the insurgents are fairly represented by the author; and particularly General Washington's surprize of the British Cantonments at Trenton and other parts on the Delaware. They allowed their adversaries no respite, they left untried no mode of annoyance, nor did they desist from hazarding every scheme of distressing them. In the early part of this unhappy struggle, the circumstances of the colonies did not admit of any naval displays on either side: but, after some interval, they were able to furnish exercise for the skill and courage of the commanders and men of the mother country, and to make serious impressions on its commerce. Our stores suffered grievously from the activity of their small craft; and it was a marked feature

feature of this singular contest, that it consisted in a great degree of expeditions to take and destroy stores and magazines: a circumstance which served to increase the irritation between the contending parties. In 1776, the summer campaign had proved unfavourable to the affairs of the Americans, but they were very materially retrieved in the winter of the same year, owing to the able conduct of their commander in chief. The campaign of 1777 effected little for Great Britain; the capture of the enemy's capital was an event rather of display than of solid benefit; and the disaster which befel our arms at Saratoga gave a consistence to the American cause which it had not before attained.

In treating on the Parliamentary measures of the ensuing year, —which, had they been introduced in time, would have prevented the fatal schism that rent the British empire,—the author remarks that much weight, in the decision of the Americans to reject all conciliation, must be ascribed to the opportune accomplishment of a treaty of alliance with France. It must also be admitted that the orders issued by ministers to their army and navy, to retreat from Philadelphia, were not calculated to add strength to their conciliatory propositions. The measure was accordingly censured, but Captain Beatson is of opinion that it was indispensible.

Eminent pains appear to have been taken by this writer, to ascertain the particulars of the unfortunate naval engagement of the 27th July 1778, and to appreciate the merits of the unhappy controversy between the Admiral in Chief and his second in command, to which it gave rise. He begins with these preliminary observations:

'We come now to relate the particulars of an action between the British and French fleets, the consequences of which battle employed, for some months, the ablest pens in the nation; and unfortunately, raised a spirit of party which years have not been able entirely to extinguish. We have been at the greatest pains to investigate this important subject, in which two brave and excellent officers became so deeply involved. It cannot be denied, that both were intent to do their duty and serve their country to the utmost. Their unfortunate disagreement on a particular point, in which perhaps both were to blame, is ever to be lamented: but that the victory gained over the enemy was not followed up as it might have been, and which was fully intended and ardently wished for by both, we hope to be able to demonstrate, was not the fault of either Admiral Keppel or of Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, but proceeded solely from *the defect of proper signals*.'

We forbear to insert the author's detailed and elaborate account of the engagement, since it is intelligible in its material parts only to professional men, who will doubtless have recourse

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to the work itself: but, as the dispute to which it gave birth was attended with serious consequences, we shall submit to our readers the view of it here taken:

'It is well known, that Admiral Keppel and Sir Hugh Palliser were attached to opposite parties in the British Senate, of which they were both members. The latter being closely connected with Administration, was at that time one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant-General of Marines, and Governor of Scarborough Castle. He was likewise supposed to possess in a high degree, the confidence of the First Lord of the Admiralty. On the contrary, the former was looked upon as an officer forced on the Ministry, who owed his being employed in that expedition to his popularity with the nation in general; in whose opinion, as well as in that of the service to which he belonged, he stood very high. In these two particulars, the Admiral and Vice-Admiral were peculiarly happy; for both were regarded as officers of great bravery and merit. Unfortunately for Britain both of them were in a great measure driven from her service, and their very superior abilities lost to their country, by the officious conduct of a person who has never yet presumed to avow his name. Under the mask of a feigned signature, this person intended to give a mortal stab to Administration and their adherents, by imputing the safety of the French fleet, on the 27th of July, solely to the misconduct of Sir Hugh Palliser; who, he averred, had not obeyed the signals of Admiral Keppel, and had thereby prevented that officer from attacking the enemy in the afternoon of that day. This attack upon the character of Sir Hugh Palliser, appeared in a paragraph in a newspaper, called the Morning Intelligencer, of the 15th of October. Happy had it been for the nation, as well as for the sea service, if it had never appeared; as the accusation could answer no good purpose, and has been productive of the most mischievous consequences. Had the misbehaviour of Sir Hugh Palliser been as gross as the author of that paragraph affirmed it to be, it is not likely that the public should have remained ignorant of it from the 27th of July to the 15th of October; or that Admiral Keppel would have again gone to sea with an Admiral, who had behaved so unlike an officer in sight of the whole fleet.

'A person feeling the consciousness of innocence, which Sir Hugh Palliser most certainly did in a very high degree, could not fail to be greatly hurt, by becoming the object of so groundless an aspersion. He waited impatiently until Admiral Keppel came to London, when he made known to him the calumnies that had been cast upon his character, and requested him to sign a paper, contradicting assertions so hurtful to his reputation. This paper, he wished to insert in one of the newspapers, for the purpose of silencing the slanders that had been so industriously circulated against him. But here, the demon of party rage, which extinguishes every noble principle in the human breast, unfortunately interposed, and exerted her malevolent influence. This request was refused, as it appeared to be derogatory to the dignity of the Commander in Chief of a great fleet, to contradict an anonymous author in a newspaper. An interview took place between the two Admirals; which, far from tending to heal their difference in opinion,

opinion, rather fostered mutual suspicions of each other, which accelerated the progress of this misunderstanding to a very disagreeable issue. On the one hand, the Vice-Admiral was led to believe, that by being refused what he deemed a reasonable request, the assertions injurious to his reputation were sanctioned by Admiral Keppel. On the other hand, the Admiral suspected, that Sir Hugh Palliser was acting by the advice of his principal friends and supporters, and that by artfully getting him to sign a vindication of his conduct, he might furnish the Ministry with a pretext for transferring the whole blame to himself. He was, besides, unwilling to comply with the wishes of a party, which he had no reason to consider as friendly to him. Thus both became irritated, and were carried lengths which, perhaps, the kind interposition of a few dispassionate friends might have prevented. Fortunate indeed it would have been, if by such means, two men had been reconciled, whose actions had frequently redounded to their own and to their country's honour.

'On the 14th of November, Sir Hugh Palliser published, in the newspapers, a vindication of himself; in which he affirmed, that he was not the cause of preventing the French fleet from being attacked on the 27th of July: and in proof of his assertion, accompanied it with a long detail of what had occurred on board the Formidable on that day. On the 2d of December, when the navy estimates came before the House of Commons, in a Committee of Supply, a Member said, that the action of the 27th of July demanded an inquiry. Admiral Keppel spoke in his own vindication, and did not exculpate the Vice-Admiral from what had been alledged against him; but declared, that after the step he had taken, of giving an account of the action in a newspaper, he would never sail with him again. This determined Sir Hugh Palliser to accuse the Admiral, and to impute to his misconduct the unsuccessful termination of the action of the 27th of July: and accordingly, on the ninth of December following, he sent five charges against him to the Board of Admiralty. After considering them, the Board sent them, in the evening of the same day, to Admiral Keppel, with notice to prepare for his trial.

'When this proceeding came before the House of Commons, the conduct of the Board of Admiralty was severely reprehended, as precipitate in the extreme; and it was alledged, that they ought to have considered well, whether or not a Court-martial should have been granted at all. Several naval officers, Members of the House, whose names reflect honour on their profession, spake in terms of high approbation of both the Admirals, and lamented the unhappy difference between them. Some of them remarked, that the anonymous libel which had appeared in the Morning Intelligencer, and of which Sir Hugh Palliser had complained to Admiral Keppel, should have been disregarded by him as beneath his notice.

'The public papers were daily filled with letters and paragraphs relating to this unfortunate business: and the whole kingdom was put in a ferment about it. Admiral Keppel was, of all the flag-officers, most esteemed by the people, and also highly respected in the navy. To these circumstances it must be added, that his numerous great connections and political friends, who strongly ad-

hered to him on this occasion, made the step taken by Sir Hugh Palliser appear extremely unpopular; and that on the 30th of December, the Duke of Bolton, Admiral of the White, presented a very strong Memorial to the King, signed by himself and eleven other Admirals, relative to the conduct of the Board of Admiralty in this affair.

'On account of the delicate state of Admiral Keppel's health, an act of Parliament was passed, before the Christmas recess, for having his trial on shore, instead of holding it on board of ship, as the former act had ordered. It accordingly commenced, on the seventh of January, 1779, at the Governor's house in Portsmouth. The Court-martial was composed of Sir Thomas Pye, Knt. Admiral of the White, President: Vice-Admirals Buckle and Montagu; Rear-Admirals Arbuthnot and Roddam; Captains Milbank, F. S. Drake, Parry, Bennet, Boteler, Moutray, Duncan, and Cranston. Judge Advocate, Mr. Jackson. The Court continued sitting until the 11th of February, when they pronounced sentence.

'The acquittal of Admiral Keppel gave great satisfaction at Portsmouth; the town was illuminated: and the same spirit spread all the way to London, where the bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy, exceeded all description. It would have been well, if this spirit had exhausted itself in harmless expressions of gladness: but the mob, getting drunk, committed the most shameful outrages. After showing great insolence, they proceeded to break the windows of several noblemen and gentlemen whom they suspected to be friends of Sir Hugh Palliser, forced their way into the houses of Lord Sandwich, Lord North, and others; greatly damaged the furniture, and were with much difficulty driven out by a party of the military. In Pall Mall, they completely demolished the house of Sir Hugh Palliser, who made his escape just in time to save his life. Such proceedings could bring honour to no party. The friends of Admiral Keppel carried every thing before them: and although most of them were in the party denominated the opposition, or the minority, they succeeded in procuring a vote of thanks of both Houses of Parliament to the Admiral. This honour was conferred unanimously by the House of Lords; and with only one dissenting voice in the House of Commons. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London also voted him the freedom of the city; which was, by their orders, presented to him in a box made of heart of oak.'

A spirit of despondency was at this time evidently gaining ground in the nation, but it did not extend to our seamen; who asserted their superiority wherever they came in contact with their antient rivals, as was apparent in the British, the American, and the West Indian seas. The defence of St. Lucia, by the joint exertions of Admiral Barrington, and Generals Grant and Meadows, displays conduct on the part of the commanders, and bravery on that of the officers and men, which were worthy of our brightest annals. At the close of this year, the present Lord Gardner, then captain of the Maidstone of 28 guns, took the Lion, a French ship of 40 guns.

It would be endless, however, to recapitulate atchievements of this sort performed by our countrymen; and it must suffice to observe that they every where, by sea and land, behaved in a manner that was honorable to the national character.

In 1779, Spain threw herself into the scale against Great Britain. The latter power lost several of her islands; and her forces in North America made scarcely any progress, though they acted in affairs of posts with their usual spirit: while the garrison of Savannah, by its noble and successful resistance, "covered itself with glory." Down to this time, the provincials were little indebted to the co-operation of their new allies; and though in this year the combined fleets insulted by their presence the coasts of England itself, they attempted no hostilities. If, however, this proved an inglorious and unfortunate year for Great Britain, yet was it signalized by numerous brilliant actions fought by the commanders of single ships. At this period, also, was decided the question of the right to search neutrals when under convoy, by the seizure of the squadron laden with naval stores, and bound for the ports of France, under the protection of the Dutch Admiral Count Byland.

Vol. V. displays the energies of the British character, and inspires us with elevated notions of human nature. Britain has lately been often reproached on account of the dominion which she exercises over the seas, but the parties accusing her little consider the costly sacrifices with which she has purchased her pre-eminence. The ocean has not witnessed, on the part of any nation, equal displays of heroism, skill, and perseverance; and if her adversaries cannot shew a better title to the superiority which she claims, they must admit the validity of that which she is able to produce.

The year 1780 stands distinguished by the formation and failure of mighty plans on the part of the house of Bourbon, against the foreign possessions of England; which embraced nothing less than the reduction of our principal West India islands, the annihilation of our armies in North America, the capture of New York, and the conquest of Canada. In the course of the same period, an awful visitation of Providence lays waste a considerable part of Jamaica and the whole of Barbadoes: the gallant Rodney is victorious over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, takes seven ships of the line, and relieves Gibraltar: the armed neutrality is instituted, and obliges Britain to recede from her former principles in regard to neutrals; and the capture of Mr. Henry Laurens, ambassador from congress to the United Provinces, brought to light an intercourse between the latter and the Americans, which determined this country to add one power more to the number

of its enemies. The war with the Dutch was soon followed by the capture of St. Eustatius; in which island, property to the amount of three millions sterling was found deposited: but, the capture of our homeward bound East and West India fleets, by the combined naval force of the enemy, was in itself a great blow, while it proved still more serious in its consequences, as it put a stop to a separate negociation which was at the time carrying on with Spain through the intervention of Dr. Hussey, aided by Mr. Cumberland, and which was advancing very favourably till this event happened. This year is also rendered memorable by the unfortunate death of Captain Cook, the great circumnavigator; and it farther presents the first signal displays of that spirit, which distinguished through life the naval hero whose recent loss his country so deeply deplores. We mentioned this circumstance in our account of Mr. Charnock's life of Lord Nelson, Rev. for Feb. p. 169.

Of the year 1781, the most remarkable events are the captures of several Dutch settlements in the West and East Indies, the reduction of Tobago, and the recapture of St. Eustatius by the joint efforts of the Marquis de Bouillé and the Comte de Grasse. Pensacola yielded to the superior force brought against it by Spain, while its fall secured to that power the whole province of West Florida. Sir Henry Clinton, misconceiving the plans of the enemy, and apprehensive of a design on their part to attack New York, was too late in his preparations to relieve Lord Cornwallis; in consequence of which tardiness, that gallant commander was obliged to capitulate at York-Town. This signal discomfiture occasioned the close of the inglorious warfare prosecuted by the mother country against the colonies, and secured to the latter their independence. During this period, Sir Hyde Parker gained a hardly earned, but real, though disputed victory over the Dutch on the Dogger bank.

Captain Beatson introduces his account of this year with a just picture of the situation of the country considered as a belligerent:

'The events of the campaign this year were much diversified; and fortune, which appeared to smile on our operations at the commencement of it, frowned with horror at its conclusion: not that our exertions relaxed of their wonted activity, but there appeared a want of promptitude in seizing on the lucky moments, that sometimes present themselves in the affairs of war, and of improving them to our advantage. Such fortuitous circumstances, if not embraced in time, are not to be regained: and such neglects, trifling as they frequently appeared, seldom failed to operate strongly in favour of our opponents. These had now increased to such a formidable number, that when their combined strength is considered, it is amazing that Great Britain, without

without an ally to assist her, should have been able to make the gallant defence she did, even for one campaign. Besides her revolted colonies in America, she had now to contend, single handed, against three of the greatest maritime powers of Europe.'

In the author's details of the expedition of Commodore Johnstone against the Cape of Good Hope, and of the capture of the Dutch East Indiamen in Saldanha bay, he introduces the following curious incident:

'A remarkable instance here occurred of the instability of human grandeur, of the miseries to which royalty, as well as the rest of mankind are frequently subjected, and of the ruin which generally accrues to weak states, from intimate connections with more powerful ones: a ruin which becomes still more inevitable and oppressive, if the stronger state is, under any pretence, allowed to gain a footing in the country of the weaker.

'A boat was seen rowing from the shore to the Commodore's ship, filled with people in the eastern garb, who, while yet at a distance, made the most humiliating signs of supplication. These were no less than the two Kings of Ternate and Tidore,* with the princes of their respective families, who had long been subjected to the extreme of human misery, on account of those blessings and bounties of nature, which, unfortunately for them, had rendered their countries the objects of foreign ambition and avarice. These unhappy princes having upon some jealousy or suspicion been deposed by the Dutch, according to the harsh and cruel maxims which have ever disgraced their Government in the East, had, during several years, been confined within the limits of the parched and desolate island of Robin near this place. This dreary spot serves as a common prison for malefactors, and criminals of all ranks and countries, in their various settlements in India: and here, these Royal personages, with their families, were, without regard to sex or quality, obliged to herd, upon equal terms with the most profligate and abandoned of the human race. It appeared, that they had lately been removed upon some occasion from this island to Saldanha, and that, eagerly seizing the opportunity to escape from bondage and oppression, which the present moment of terror and confusion afforded them, they had fled for refuge and protection to the British squadron.'

In describing the conduct and sketching the character of the brave Elliot, during the siege of Gibraltar, the author has taken laudable pains, and has displayed considerable talents. The whole affords an interesting picture.

Events deeply affecting the interests of Great Britain are included within the limits of the year 1782. The Parliament, tardily yielding to public opinion, at length obliged those ministers to quit the helm, whose councils had been as pernicious as their measures had been weak. The losses of several

'* Two valuable spice islands.'

of our settlements in the West Indies and America were balanced by the glorious atchievements of Rodney and Howe, in the splendid victory gained by the former on the 12th of April, and the gallant conduct of the latter by relieving Gibraltar in the face of the superior combined fleets of France and Spain. British fame also acquired at this time the highest lustre from the farther success of General Elliott, against an attack which, whether we regard the science displayed in forming the plan of it, or the extent of the force employed to carry it into effect, is without parallel in history.

The annals of naval adventures perhaps contain nothing so tragical as the series of misfortunes which befell the squadron under Rear Admiral Graves, consisting chiefly of the prizes taken on the 12th of April, and which set sail from the West Indies for England on the 25th of July. In the narrative of this calamitous voyage, the pen of the author appears greatly to advantage; and the particulars of the storm, with the detail of afflicting events which it occasioned, are extremely well stated; but we have not space to allow of our indulging the inclination which we feel to submit them to our readers.

The laurels of warlike triumph were now soon succeeded by the olive branch of peace; an event desired by all classes of people, and which the situation of affairs rendered it indispensible to press. The treaties underwent severe criticism in Parliament; and the powerful party, by which they were opposed, succeeded in rendering them unpopular. The conditions were no doubt humiliating: but it surely may be questioned whether this was to be attributed to the authors of the peace, or to the conductors of the war. It is not a little curious that the treaty, against the terms of which so great an outcry was raised here, was equally unpopular in France; and that M. de Vergennes was as much blamed in the French capital, as the noble author of the peace of Paris was censured in London. We live perhaps too near to the event, fairly to appreciate it: but we are inclined to think that posterity will acknowlege the merits of that arrangement, and the ability displayed in the negotiations which preceded it.

In concluding, we cannot but remark that the mind is lost in wonder while contemplating the mass of heroic deeds, and the number of brilliant exploits, which are collected together within the compass of these volumes. The author has executed a laborious task, and has established a claim to the acknowlegements of his country. He has manifested remarkable diligence in the collection of materials; though, as already observed, by a little more of labour in arrangement, the convenience of the reader would have been materially consulted, and

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the utility of the work increased. That this improvement was in the power of the author is evident from the able manner in which several parts of the work have been finished: but a generous public will be more disposed to cherish gratitude for the service which he has rendered, than to visit with severity the imperfections which may be discovered.

Some Scotticisms are visible in the style of these volumes. **Jo.**

ART. XI. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, a Poem. By Walter Scott, Esq. 4to. pp. 330. 1l. 5s. Boards. Longman and Co. 1805.

WE cannot communicate the design of this production with more distinctness and precision than in the author's own words:

'The poem now offered to the public is intended to illustrate the customs and manners which anciently prevailed on the borders of England and Scotland. The inhabitants, living in a state partly pastoral and partly warlike, and combining habits of constant depredation with the influence of a rude spirit of chivalry, were often engaged in scenes highly susceptible of poetical ornament. As the description of scenery and manners was more the object of the author, than a combined and regular narrative, the plan of the ancient metrical romance was adopted, which allows greater latitude in this respect than would be consistent with the dignity of a regular poem. The same model offered other facilities, as it permits an occasional alteration of measure, which, in some degree, authorises the changes of rhythm in the text. The machinery, also, adopted from popular belief, would have seemed puerile in a poem which did not partake of the rudeness of the old ballad, or metrical romance.

'For these reasons, the poem was put into the mouth of an ancient Minstrel, the last of the race, who, as he is supposed to have survived the Revolution, might have caught somewhat of the refinement of modern poetry, without losing the simplicity of his original model. The date of the tale itself is about the middle of the 16th century, when most of the personages actually flourished. The time occupied by the action is three nights and three days.'

On the *choice* of a subject which is presumed to sanction an irregular narrative and irregular rhymes, we cannot bestow our most cordial gratulations; nor on scenes and incidents merely local, and on manners and customs which have been obliterated in the civilization of mankind, can we linger with the fondness of regret. Mr. Scott's poetical *projet* is, nevertheless, original; and the plan and execution of his performance are alike intitled to a candid examination.

The minstrel is represented as neglected in his old age, and wandering on the banks of the Yarrow, when he is received

with hospitality by the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, and encouraged to sing to his harp a tale of six cantos. The lady of Branksome, an heroic dame, and conversant in magical arts, retires into her enchanted recess, and meditates, with determined purpose, to revenge the death of her beloved Lord Walter, who had fallen in a rencontre with the Kerrs of Cessford. Lord Cranstoun, who had espoused the interests of the latter, and had consequently incurred the displeasure of the high-minded lady, is the lover of her daughter Margaret. The fate of the Branksome family is faintly predicted in a mysterious dialogue between the spirit of the Mountain and the spirit of the River. The anxious widow dispatches her faithful Sir William of Deloraine to the Monk of St. Mary's Aisle, in the Abbey of Melrose, to procure an eventful book from the tomb of the wizard, Michael Scott. The Knight forthwith proceeds on his mission, and, with awful ceremony, obtains the volume. The hoary monk, by whose solemn aid this singular service is effected, dies on the following day; and Deloraine, scarcely recovered from his terror, returns with the prize. On his way, however, he encounters Lord Cranstoun, who had just met with Lady Margaret, in a neighbouring forest. The Knight, in spite of his valour, is unhorsed, and stretched bleeding on the ground: but his courteous adversary commands a malicious dwarf to convey him to the castle of Branksome, where his wounds are healed by the potency of spells. The elfin page, meantime, pursues his wicked devices; and while he assumes the form of the young heir of Branksome, decoys him into the hands of the English. The latter advance in hostile array, publicly accuse Deloraine of March treason, and require either that he should be delivered up to punishment, or that the young Lord should be detained as a prisoner, and an English garrison placed in the castle. It is at length stipulated that Musgrave and Deloraine shall decide the affair by single combat. The arrival of a numerous Scottish army, the proclamation of the truce, the festive intercourse of the opposite bands, and the circumstances of the appointed conflict, are duly rehearsed. Deloraine is presumed to have killed Musgrave, and to present the young heir to his mother. Cranstoun, however, by virtue of his dwarf and the enchanted book, had personated the knight, and, in consideration of this eminent service, obtains the mother's consent to wed her daughter. The merriment of the nuptial banquet is suddenly interrupted by darkness, which is as suddenly followed by dreadful thunder and lightning. Deloraine perceives the angry spirit of Michael Scott, and the chieftains undertake a pilgrimage to Melrose to appease his shade.

The song thus concluded, in pity to his age, and in consideration of his professional merits, the Duchess assigns to the Minstrel a neat and comfortable cottage beneath the tower of her castle.

Even from this outline, it is obvious that the only machinery which is employed is calculated to violate probability, without being necessary to the production of the principal events; that the marriage feast is a superfluous appendage to the story; and that the narrative is deficient in the coherence of its parts, and in that deep interest which arises from striking and pathetic incidents. In extenuation of these charges, we cannot admit that unity and consistency were objects of subordinate consideration, and that the old romancers indulged in much more wild and incongruous fictions: for he who professes to write a story, without much regard to the concatenation and character of its parts, renounces, in course, the praise which is due to skilful invention, and to the judicious management of his subject; and the copyist, who dispenses with the rugged and uncouth phraseology of his antient models, lies under no obligation to imitate the loosness or the extravagance of their narratives.

Yet, if such defects can be redeemed by much faithful and lively painting, and by the beauty of many detached passages, the Lay of the Last Minstrel will stand absolved before the tribunal of criticism. In the course of noticing his former labours *, we suggested that Mr. Scott's own compositions are greatly superior to those which he has collected and edited with such minuteness of version and luxury of typography; and the present volume farther corroborates our opinion. Wherever the Minstrel appears in his own person, we are gratified with the ease and elegance of the language, and with the delicate appropriation of sentiment and costume. By transcribing the Introduction at length, we shall confer an obligation on such of our readers as have not already perused it:

> 'The way was long, the wind was cold,
> The Minstrel was infirm and old;
> His withered cheek, and tresses gray,
> Seemed to have known a better day;
> The harp, his sole remaining joy,
> Was carried by an orphan boy.
> The last of all the Bards was he,
> Who sung of Border chivalry;
> For, well-a-day! their date was fled,
> His tuneful brethren all were dead;

* See Rev. N. S. Vol. xliii. p. 21. xlv. p. 126. and xlviii. p. 196.

And

And he, neglected and oppressed,
Wished to be with them, and at rest.
No more, on prancing palfrey borne,
He carolled, light as lark at morn;
No longer, courted and caressed,
High placed in hall, a welcome guest,
He poured to lord and lady gay,
The unpremeditated lay;
Old times were changed, old manners gone,
A stranger filled the Stuarts' throne;
The bigots of the iron time
Had called his harmless art a crime.
A wandering harper, scorned and poor,
He begged his bread from door to door;
And tuned, to please a peasant's ear,
The harp, a King had loved to hear.
'He passed where Newark's stately tower
Looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower:
The Minstrel gazed with wishful eye—
No humbler resting place was nigh.
With hesitating step, at last,
The embattled portal-arch he passed,
Whose ponderous grate, and massy bar,
Had oft rolled back the tide of war,
But never closed the iron door
Against the desolate and poor.
The Duchess * marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and reverend face,
And bade her page the menials tell,
That they should tend the old man well:
For she had known adversity,
Though born in such a high degree;
In pride of power, in beauty's bloom,
Had wept o'er Monmouth's bloody tomb!
'When kindness had his wants supplied,
And the old man was gratified,
Began to rise his minstrel pride.
And he began to talk, anon,
Of good Earl Francis†, dead and gone,
And of Earl Walter‡, rest him God!
A braver ne'er to battle rode:
And how full many a tale he knew,
Of the old warriors of Buccleuch;

'* Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch and Monmouth, representative of the ancient Lords of Buccleuch, and widow of the unfortunate James, Duke of Monmouth, who was beheaded in 1685.'

'† Francis Scot, earl of Buccleuch, father to the duchess.'

'‡ Walter, earl of Buccleuch, grandfather to the duchess, and a celebrated warrior.'

And, would the noble Duchess deign
To listen to an old man's strain,
Though stiff his hand, his voice though weak,
He thought even yet, the sooth to speak,
That, if she loved the harp to hear,
He could make music to her ear.
'The humble boon was soon obtained;
The aged Minstrel audience gained.
But, when he reached the room of state,
Where she, with all her ladies, sate,
Perchance he wished his boon denied;
For, when to tune his harp he tried,
His trembling hand had lost the ease,
Which marks security to please;
And scenes, long past, of joy and pain,
Came wildering o'er his aged brain—
He tried to tune his harp in vain.
The pitying Duchess praised its chime,
And gave him heart, and gave him time,
Till every string's according glee
Was blended into harmony.
And then, he said, he would full fain
He could recal an ancient strain,
He never thought to sing again.
It was not framed for village churles,
But for high dames and mighty earls;
He had played it to King Charles the Good,
When he kept court at Holyrood;
And much he wished, yet feared, to try
The long-forgotten melody.
'Amid the strings his fingers strayed,
And an uncertain warbling made—
And oft he shook his hoary head.
But when he caught the measure wild,
The old man raised his face, and smiled;
And lightened up his faded eye,
With all a poet's extacy!
In varying cadence, soft or strong,
He swept the sounding chords along;
The present scene, the future lot,
His toils, his wants, were all forgot;
Cold diffidence, and age's frost,
In the full tide of song were lost.
Each blank, in faithless memory void,
The poet's glowing thought supplied;
And, while his harp responsive rung,
'Twas thus the LATEST MINSTREL sung.'

The beginning of the third Canto is finely animated:

'And said I that my limbs were old;
And said I that my blood was cold,

And

And that my kindly fire was fled,
And my poor withered heart was dead,
'And that I might not sing of love?—
How could I, to the dearest theme,
That ever warmed a minstrel's dream,
'So foul, so false, a recreant prove!
How could I name love's very name,
Nor wake my harp to notes of flame!

In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed;
In war, he mounts the warrior's steed;
In halls, in gay attire is seen;
In hamlets, dances on the green.
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,
And men below, and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.'

When the listening ladies 'approved the Master of the Song,' and inquired about his friends and family,

'In solemn measure soft and slow,
Arose a father's notes of woe.

'SWEET Teviot! on thy silver tide,
The glaring bale-fires blaze no more;
No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore;
Where'er thou wind'st by dale or hill,
All, all is peaceful, all is still,
As if thy waves, since Time was born,
Since first they rolled their way to Tweed,
Had only heard the shepherd's reed,
Nor started at the bugle-horn.

Unlike the tide of human time,
Which, though it change in ceaseless flow,
Retains each grief, retains each crime,
Its earliest course was doomed to know;
And, darker as it downward bears,
Is stained with past and present tears.
Low as that tide has ebbed with me,
It still reflects to memory's eye
The hour, my brave, my only boy,
Fell by the side of great Dundee.
Why, when the volleying musket played
Against the bloody Highland blade,
Why was not I beside him laid!—
Enough—he died the death of fame;
Enough—he died with conquering Græme.'

Harold's lay, in the sixth Canto, is impressive and pathetic:

'O listen, listen, ladies gay!
No haughty feat of arms I tell;

Soft

Soft is the note, and sad the lay,
That mourns the lovely Rosabelle.

——" Moor, moor the barge, ye gallant crew!
And, gentle ladye, deign to stay!
Rest thee in Castle Ravensheuch,
Nor tempt the stormy firth to-day.

" The blackening wave is edged with white;
To inch* and rock the sea-mews fly;
The fishers have heard the Water-Sprite,
Whose screams forebode that wreck is nigh.

" Last night the gifted seer did view
A wet shroud rolled round ladye gay;
Then stay thee, Fair, in Ravensheuch:
Why cross the gloomy firth to day?"—

——" 'Tis not because Lord Lindesay's heir
To-night at Roslin leads the ball,
But that my Ladye-mother there
Sits lonely in her castle-hall.

" 'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will chide,
If 'tis not filled by Rosabelle."—

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam;
'Twas broader than the watch-fire light,
And brighter than the bright moon-beam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It reddened all the corpse-wood glen;
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,
And seen from caverned Hawthornden.

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;
Each Baron, for a sable shroud,
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seemed all on fire within, around,
Both vaulted crypt and altar's pale;
Shone every pillar foliage-bound,
And glimmered all the dead-men's mail.

Blazed battlement and pinnet high,
Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair—
So still they blaze when fate is nigh
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold
Lie buried within that proud chapelle;

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* *Inch*, Isle.'

Each

Each one the holy vault doth hold—
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle!
And each St. Clair was buried there,
With candle, with book, and with knell;
But the Kelpy* rung, and the Mermaid sung,
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.'

Having thus pointed to some of the merits of this poem, we must remark that the execution is not equally supported, but that the first two Cantos are superior to the remaining four; that the measure is too frequently, and too abruptly, varied; that the lines are often prosaic, feeble, and incorrect in metre and rhime; and that, though the whole furnish convincing evidence of facility in poetical composition, it also betrays many minor negligences, and much disregard of careful finishing. Such lines as the following are manifest violations of the harmony or of the dignity of poetic numbers:

'Unwillingly himself he addressed.'—
'And he called on the spirit of the fell.'—
'For, *at a word*, be it understood.'—
'Whitslade the Hawk, and Headshaw came.'—

What shall we say of such a burlesque and grating nomenclature as *Watt Tynlinn*, *Todrig*, *Black John*, *Hairilue*, *Gramescleugh*, *Priesthaughswire*, *Priesthaugh Scrogg*, &c.?

The couplet

'Harried the lands of Richard Musgrave,
And slew his brother by dint of glaive'

smells strongly of Hudibras;—while

'DIES IRÆ, DIES ILLA,
SOLVET SÆCLUM IN FAVILLA,'

would make a capital figure in Drunken Barnaby's Journal.

On some occasions, Mr. Scott is too fond of technical terms. *Buttress*, *plinth*, and *crypt*, should be banished from the dictionary of the Muses; and he who is unskilled in heraldry and architecture will never comprehend the import of the ensuing description, though characteristically just:

'By a steel-clenched postern door,
They entered now the chancel tall;
The darkened roof rose high aloof
On pillars lofty and light, and small;
The keystone, that locked each ribbed aisle,
Was a fleur-de-lys, or a quatre-feuille;
The corbells were carved grotesque and grim;
And the pillars, with clustered shafts so trim,
With plinth and with capital flourished around,
Seemed bundles of lances which garlands had bound.'

'* *Kelpy*, the Water Demon.'

The

The notes are copious and learned, but not always sufficiently illustrative of the text: the paper and type are also beautiful. We learn that a second and less expenisve edition is already in circulation.

Muir.

ART. XII. *Miscellaneous Plays*, by Joanna Baillie. 8vo. pp. 458. 9s. Boards. Longman and Rees.

IN this volume, Miss Baillie has departed from the plan on which her preceding Dramas had been conducted *, and has admitted a greater diversity of characters into each play. She still, however, announces her intention of pursuing her series according to her original design; and she says that the hope of having 'even but a very few of the pieces which she has offered to the public, represented to it with approbation, when some partiality for them as plays that have been frequently read shall have put it into the power of future managers to bring them upon the stage with less risk of loss than would be at present incurred, is sufficient to animate her to every exertion that she is capable of making.'

It has always appeared to us that our fair author has done wrong to her own powers in prescribing to them a system which is new and peculiar in some respects, and which in others partakes of the defects of the old moralities; instead of copying human life, and writing as good tragedies and comedies as she could possibly form after the best models. The result of her restricted efforts has generally been Mediocrity; and we can perceive, in the present volume, that she still adheres even unconsciously to her system, and gives a hardness to her portraits from which a freer observation of Nature would have preserved them. The practice of *keeping-down* the under characters of her plays has likewise accustomed her to a kind of flat dialogue, which is scarcely sufferable in the closet, and which could never be endured on the stage. Another consideration seems to have escaped her attention; that minuteness of detail is not compatible with successful representation; and many of her scenes are wire-drawn in a manner which would fatigue both the actor and the spectator. A play ought to differ considerably from a narrative: but some of Miss Baillie's pieces consist almost entirely of narration.

While perusing this as well as the former publication, we have more than once reflected that the author would have had a better chance of succeeding, had she written fewer plays. A selection of the best scenes from her tragedies and comedies, re-

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* See Rev. Vol. xliii. N. S. p. 31.

spectively,

spectively, might have constituted a small number of good dramas: but at present the flat and unprofitable portions outweigh the good so much, that an impression of languor and weariness is the predominant sensation of the reader. This feeling is not to be imputed solely to the circumstance of reading these plays successively; for we have complied with the fair writer's request, and have perused them singly; yet we cannot discover the beauties which we would gladly find in them. We perceive, however, considerable powers, though (as we think) injudiciously directed. To create a new species of dramatic poetry is an object rather to be wished than attempted, by those who possess the finest genius: but to have produced the usual effect of good writing, by attention to the established rules and best models of the art, was perhaps attainable by Miss Baillie. It is evident, then, that her want of success, in offering her plays for representation, has been owing to the experiment; and that she has sacrificed unhappily at the altar of an unknown Muse.

The first play in this volume is intitled *Rayner*, and possesses so great a similarity in some passages to the German Dramas, that it required the previous assurance of the author to prevent suspicions of imitation. We are told, however, that Miss B. had read none of the German Dramatists, when this tragedy was written. The plot is very irregular; and though there are some touching passages, the whole wants elevation.—We give the following scene as a sample:

'ACT IV.

The inside of the Prison: Rayner *and* Elizabeth *are discovered sitting sorrowfully by one another in earnest discourse.*

'RAYNER. Thou sayest well, my sweet Elizabeth;
In this I have against thy love offended.
But in the brightness of fair days, in all
The careless gaiety of unruffled youth,
Smiling like others of thy sex, I loved thee;
Nor knew that thou wert also form'd to strive
With the braced firmness of unyielding virtue
In the dark storms of life—alike to flourish
In sunshine or in shade —Alas! alas!
It was the thoughts of seeing thee—but cease!
The die is cast; I'll speak of it no more:
The gleam which shews to me thy wond'rous excellence
Glares also on the dark and lowering path
That must our way divide.

'ELIZABETH O no! as are our hearts, our way is one,
And cannot be divided. Strong affection
Contends with all things, and o'ercometh all things.

I will

I will unto thee cling with strength so terrible,
That human hands the hold will ne'er unlock.

'RAYNER. Alas, my love! these are thy words of woe,
And have no meaning but to speak thy woe:
Dark fate hangs o'er us, and we needs must part.
The strong affection that o'ercometh all things,
Shall fight for us indeed, and shall o'ercome:
But in a better world the vantage lies
Which it shall gain for us; here from this earth
We must take different roads and climb to it,
As in some pitiless storm two 'nighted travellers
Lose on a wild'ring heath their 'tangled way,
And meet again.

'ELIZABETH. Ay, but thy way, thy way, my gentle Rayner—
It is a terrible one.
Oh flesh and blood shrinks from the horrid pass!
Death comes to thee, not as he visiteth
The sick man's bed, pillow'd with weeping friends:
O no! nor yet as on the battle's field
He meets the blood warm'd soldier in his mail,
Greeting him proudly.—Thou must bend thy neck,
This neck round which mine arms now circled close
Do feel the loving warmth of youthful life:
Thou must beneath the stroke—O horrid! horrid!

'RAYNER (*supporting her from sinking to the ground*).

'My dear Elizabeth, my most belov'd!
Thou art affrighted with a horrid picture
By thine own fancy trac'd; look not upon it:
All is not dreadful in the actual proof
Which on th' approach frowns darkly. Rouse thy spirit;
And be not unto me at this dark push
My heaviest let; thou who should'st be my stay.
(*She groans heavily.*)
What means that heavy groan? Ill speak its meaning,
And say, that thou to nature's weakness hast
The tribute paid, and now wilt rouse thyself
To meet with noble firmness what perforce
Must be: and to a lorn and luckless man,
Who holds in this wide world but thou alone,
Prove a firm, gen'rous, and heart-buoyant mate,
In the dark hour. Do I not speak it rightly?

'ELIZABETH. Thou dost, thou dost! if nature's weakness in me
Would yield to the heart's will.
(*Falling on his neck in a burst of sorrow.*)

'*Enter* Father MARDONIO.

'MARDONIO. My children, ye have been in woeful conference
Too long: chide not my zeal that hither brings me
To break upon it. On you both be shed
Heav'n's pitying mercy!

'RAYNER. Amen, good Father! thou dost call us children
With a most piteous and kindly voice:
Here is a daughter who in this bad world
Will yet remain to want a father's care;
Thus let me form a tie which shall be sacred;
(*Putting* Elizabeth's *hand into* Mardonio's.)
She has no parent.

'*Enter* KEEPER *of the Prison.*

What brings thee here? we should be left in peace.

'KEEPER (*to* Rayner).

'I am by a right noble stranger urged,
Who says he has in many a rough compaign
Serv'd with your valiant father in the wars,
To let him have admittance to your presence.
Bertram conducts him hither.

'RAYNER. Serv'd with mine honour'd father! and thus circumstanc'd,
Now comes to see his son! Well, be it so:
This is no time for pride to winch and rear,
And turn its back upon the patt'ring hail,
Bearing the thunder's shock. Let it e'en be;
Admit him instantly. *(calling him back.)*
——Nay, e'er thou goest,
What is he call'd?

'KEEPER. The Gen'ral Hardibrand.

'RAYNER. An honour'd name. (*Exit* Keeper.
Retire, my love: (*to* Elizabeth.)
I cannot bear to have thy woes exposed
Before a stranger's gaze.
(She retires with Mardonio *to an obscure part of the Prison at the bottom of the Stage.)*'

These thoughts are just and natural: but they "*keep the road-way;*" while the versification wants melody, and in some lines stands in great need of the file. We mention this defect because we are sure that it may be corrected; for in other parts of the piece, we meet with very sweet passages, such as the following on a lady's death:

'One lovely bush of the pale virgin thorn,
Bent o'er a little heap of lowly turf,
Is all the sad memorial of her worth;
All that remains to mark where she is laid.' (P. 17.)

Of the Comedy, intitled *The Country Inn*, we cannot speak highly. The characters are either tame or tiresome; slender interest is excited by the plot; and we find but little wit to supply the place of interest. Among the *Dramatis Personæ*, we observe 'Amaryllis,' *a Poet*, in direct opposition to the sexual

sexual system of all Pastorals. We can see no good reason for this deviation from rule.

The last Tragedy in the volume, *Constantine Paleologus*, is written with more warmth and spirit. It abounds in noble sentiments, and is intended for a piece of considerable bustle: for the spectator would sit, during its performance, under a perpetual cannonade. We could not help smiling at the following directions for the Machinist, which

" Speak plain cannon-fire, and smoke, and bounce."
Shakspeare.

'ACT V.

'SCENE I. *An open space near the walls of the city, with half-ruin'd houses on each side, and a row of arched pillars thrown across the middle of the stage, as if it were the remains of some ruined public building; thro' which is seen in the back-ground, a breach in the walls, and the confused fighting of the besieged, envelopped in clouds of smoke and dust. The noise of artillery, the battering of engines, and the cries of the combatants heard as the curtain draws up, and many people discovered on the front of the stage, running about in great hurry and confusion, and some mounted upon the roofs of the houses overlooking the battle.'*

The versification, however, is far from being exact; and the expressions are often trivial, even when the force of the sentiment ought to have elevated them. Thus, when the Empress Valeria is in great and natural perplexity, respecting the event of the siege, we have these lines:

'VALERIA. Thou dost impress me with a strange desire,
As tho' it were upon my mind impress'd
By secret supernatural power. Methinks,
Were this dread night with all its dangers past,
I too would fain——Ha! hark! what noise is that?
(Listening with great alarm.)
Hark, hark! it is the sound of many sounds,
Mingled and terrible, tho' heard afar.'

This *Sound of many Sounds* is almost ludicrous; and Valeria quits the stage with a most familiar expression, beneath the dignity of tragedy;—'I'll go myself!'—as if she could go without herself.

We shall, however, present our readers with a more ample specimen of the dialogue of this play;

'CONSTANTINE (*to* Othus *as he is about to go after the others*).
Wilt thou go also, Othus?

'OTHUS. Not if your highness does command my stay.

'CONSTANTINE. Ah, gentle friend! I do no more command!
But this distresses thee. Well, gen'rous man,
Thou art commanded. *(Pointing to a seat, and they both sit.)*

'Here, by thy friendly side,
I'll give my heart a little breathing space;
For oh! the gen'rous love of these brave men,
Holding thus nobly to my sinking fate,
Presses it sorely.
From thee nor from myself can I conceal
The hopeless state in which I am beset.
No foreign prince a brother's hand extends
In this mine hour of need; no christian state
Sends forth its zealous armies to defend
This our begirded cross: within our walls,
Tho' with th' addition of our later friends,
I cannot number soldiers ev'n sufficient
To hold a petty town 'gainst such vast odds.
I needs must smile and wear a brow of hope,
But with thee, gentle Othus, I put off
All form and seeming; I am what I am,
A weak and heart-rent man.—Wilt thou forgive me?
For I in truth must weep.

'Othus. Yes, unrestrained weep, thou valiant soul
With many a wave o'er-ridden! Thou striv'st nobly
Where hearts of sterner stuff perhaps had sunk:
And o'er thy fall, if it be so decreed,
Good men will mourn, and brave men will shed tears,
Kindred to those which now thou shed'st. Thy name
Shall in succeeding ages be remember'd
When those of mighty monarchs are forgot.

'Constantine. Deceive me not; thy love deceiveth thee.
Men's actions to futurity appear
But as th' events to which they are conjoin'd
To give them consequence. A fallen state,
In age and weakness fall'n, no hero hath;
For none remain behind unto whose pride
The cherish'd mem'ry of his acts pertains.
O no, good Othus, fame I look not for.
But to sustain in heaven's all-seeing eye,
Before my fellow men, in mine own sight,
With graceful virtue and becoming pride,
The dignity and honour of a man,
Thus station'd as I am, I will do all
That man may do, and I will suffer all—
My heart within me cries, that man can suffer.
(Starting up with vehemence, and holding up both hands firmly clenched.)
Shall low-born men on scaffolds firmly tread,
For that their humble townsmen should not blush,
And shall I shrink? No, by the living God!
I will not shrink, albeit I shed these tears.

'Othus. To be in toils and perils, nay in sufferings,
With th' applauding sympathy of men
Upon his side, is to the noble mind

A state

A state of happiness beyond the bliss
Of calm inglorious ease.

'CONSTANTINE. O no, good Othus! thou misjudgest of me.
I would, God knows, in a poor woodman's hut
Have spent my peaceful days, and shar'd my crust
With her who would have cheer'd me, rather far
Than on this throne; but, being what I am,
I'll be it nobly.

'OTHUS. Yes, thou wilt be it nobly, spirit as brave
As e'er wore Cæsar's name!

'CONSTANTINE *(smiling sorrowfully).*

'Yes, there is cause for me; there is good cause.
But for those valiant men, link'd in my fate,
Who have in other lands their peaceful homes
And dear domestic ties, on whom no claim
Lays its strong hold—alas! what cause have they?
What is their recompense? Fame is not mine;
And unto them———O this doth press my heart!
A heart surcharg'd with many cares, and press'd
With that besides, which more than all—with that
Which I have wrestled with—which I have strove—
With that which comes between me and myself—
The self that as a Christian and a man
I strongly strove to be ———

'OTHUS. You have before some secret cause of trouble
Hinted in broken words: will not your highness
Unto a faithful friend———

'CONSTANTINE *(turning away from him).*

No, no, good Othus!
Sometimes I dream like a distracted man
And nurse dark fancies. Power and lawless will—
Defenceless beauty—Mahomet—Valeria—
Shape out of these wild words whate'er thou wilt,
For I can say no more.

'OTHUS. Alas, I know it all!

'CONSTANTINE. And yet why should it thus disturb my mind?
A thought, perhaps, that in no other breast
Hath any shelter found.—It is my weakness:
I am ashamed of it.—I can look
On my short-fated span and its dark bound:
I can, God strengthning me, my earthly task
Close as becomes a king; and, being clos'd,
To that which in this world's tumultuous stage
Shall happen after it, I am as nothing.'

Our readers may now judge how far our strictures on the dialogue of these plays are well founded. We must confess that we see no prospect of brightening the chain of Miss B.'s dramatic efforts by lengthening it; and we would therefore recommend that there should be fewer links, more carefully

polished, and that the fashion of the work, instead of attempting ambitious singularity, should be copied from some good old artist. It is perhaps impossible to effect more than our best dramatic writers have already accomplished: let this fair author, then, be contented with trying to imitate instead of deviating from the most successful efforts of human genius.

Fer.

ART. XIII. *Letters to the Rev. Thomas Belsham,* on some important Subjects of Theological Discussion, referred to in his Discourse on Occasion of the Death of the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., &c. By John Pye Smith. 8vo. pp. 130. 3s. Boards. Johnson.

ART. XIV. *A Vindication of certain Passages in a Discourse on Occasion of the Death of Dr. Priestley,* and a Defence of Dr. Priestley's Character and Writings, in Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev. John Pye Smith. In Letters to a Friend. By Thomas Belsham. 8vo. pp. 109. 3s. Boards. Vidler. 1805.

IN the department of theology, we are not only presented with the greatest possible contrariety of opinions, but we observe also a general astonishment excited among the advocates of different sects by this very phænomenon. By the force of early association, and by particular trains of thought and reflection, one man shall regard a certain creed as the essence of truth and the basis of sound morality; while another, contemplating the same object in a different light, and with sentiments running in an opposite direction, shall pronounce it to be the grossest error and impiety. It is curious to trace the progress of self-delusion, and the influence of a darling system even on enlightened minds; and to observe how dextrously the intellectual powers are employed in beclouding the judgment, and all the strength of reason is exerted in support of mere prejudice. Propositions, which are diametrically opposite to each other, cannot both be true; yet both find abettors equally zealous and conscientious. In Mr. Smith and Mr. Belsham, we have two gentlemen whose sentiments are as completely adverse to each other as the Northern and Southern Poles: but we cannot say that, in our estimation, they support the question with equal force of argument. We shall hope, however, in our report of the controversy, to do justice to both.

Mr. Smith is a calvinistic divine; who, offended at the pointed attack on Calvinism made by Mr. Belsham in his Sermon on Dr. Priestley's death *, enters warmly into the defence of his

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* See Rev. Vol. xliv. N. S. p. 444.

favourite

favourite system; and we must admit that he displays great ingenuity in exhibiting the articles of his faith in such a manner as to screen them, as much as it was possible, from the objections of his adversary. Those features of Calvinism, which are regarded by many Christians as most odious and abhorrent, are veiled by a new mode of statement; and all the address of the theological dialectician is displayed, in obviating the difficulties with which this creed is encumbered in the contemplation of the moral philosopher. He ingenuously owns 'that his view of the subject is different from that which *most* Calvinistic writers have given;' so that Mr. Smith's creed may be called new-fashioned Calvinism. We shall give a part of it in its new dress:

'The infinitely glorious and amiable Being (God), in order to diffuse his own intrinsic excellence, has created a dependent system; and has subjected it to general laws of physical and moral order, laws supremely wise, good and holy, and, in the moral government, recognizing and directing the natural accountableness of intelligent creatures. The law of the moral system corresponds to the natural powers of its subjects. It only demands, to the full extent of those powers, attachment and obedience to a Being, whose claims of desert, from his amiableness, his beneficence, and his authority, are infinite and unalienable. A less demand, or any subsequent receding from its extent, can be demonstrated to be a subversion of the divine holiness, equity, benevolence, wisdom, and truth, or of all order and fitness in a moral system. Complete holiness, therefore, or obedience to the full extent of natural ability, is the perpetual and indispensable duty of every accountable creature: and, by a *sovereign* constitution of divine goodness, it is connected with complete happiness.

'All created existence is a concatenation of subordinate causes and consequences, originating in the will and power of God, constantly supported by him, and terminating in the most glorious display of His excellencies. That part of this great system of necessity which refers to the moral government of individual men, proceeds from an act of the divine will which we call predestination to life, or election to holiness and consequent felicity.

'There is no necessity for supposing a predestination to death, in the same sense as the former, that is to the means and the consequent end: For the occurrence of sin may be satisfactorily accounted for on other principles; though without pretending to the removal of every difficulty in a subject, the entire comprehension of which is probably unsuited to our present state and faculties.

'As it can be proved that the obligations of the creature to love and obey the blessed God are derived from the OBJECT, and are therefore INFINITE: so it is capable of strict moral demonstration that the violation of those obligations is *infinitely criminal;* that is, sin, with respect to its object, is an infinite evil.

'Sin, therefore, DESERVES an infinite, that is an everlasting, punishment. The nature of this punishment is not an arbitrary infliction,

tion, but a necessary consequence of moral evil. This proposition can be denied on no principles but such as are subversive of the government and the perfections of God; or principles virtually atheistical.'

This system, which is pronounced by its learned advocate to be 'the perfection of reason, harmony, and moral beauty,' will appear to many of Mr. Smith's readers to be destitute of all the qualities which he assigns to it. Without involving ourselves in the dispute, we shall express a wish that Mr. Smith would consider how far it is strictly correct to estimate the criminality of sin solely with a reference to the object against whom the offence is committed. Must not also the nature and capacity of the sinner be taken into consideration? If all sin be infinitely criminal, one sin must be as atrocious as another; and where is the 'moral beauty' of this representation? Where, moreover, is the moral beauty of making everlasting punishments the *necessary consequence* of the sins of an imperfect being?* Is it, we may ask, 'the perfection of reason' to describe the race of mankind as violating the law of God in a federal head, before they had any existence; and in obtaining righteousness by imputation, when virtue and vice are qualities of the mind and heart, and cannot be predicated but of the individuals themselves in whom virtue or vice shall be found? If, again, all mankind from eternity had been divided into two classes, Elect and Reprobate, how can it be said that "*God is not willing that any should perish?*" Mr. Smith, indeed, remarks 'that there is no necessity for supposing a predestination to death in the same sense as predestination to life:' but in the government of God, which he represents to be 'a concatenation of subordinate causes and consequences,' predestination in one

* Divines of Mr. Smith's sect are incessantly urging the infinite evil of sin because it is committed against an *infinite* being: but they do not consider that, if all the actions of the creature are infinite because they must be viewed in reference to the Creator, then all the motions in inanimate nature, as well as all the actions of intelligent beings, are infinite in their consequences. It is singular that the very preacher, who asserts sin to be an *infinite* evil, should represent it as displaying the glory of God. Can it be thought honourable to the Almighty and the Allwise to permit an infinite evil? As well might we represent infinite truth as delighting in infinite error.

If sin originates, as Mr. S. asserts, in the *necessary* condition and circumstances of finite existence, can it, on his own ground, demand an infinite punishment? Can a being, who is stated to be *prone* to alteration and change, be intitled to an infinite punishment, should he accidentally alter or change? The argument of the Calvinist is, Man must sin because he is *finite*, and be punished everlastingly because God is infinite; what persuasive and captivating logic!!

case

case must include the means as well as the end; and his ingenuity, which we shall notice in our *Catalogue* *, is ineffectually exerted to remove the obvious objection.

Mr. Belsham, had he met Mr. Smith on his own ground, and taken Calvinism on his own representation of it, might without fear have joined issue with his correspondent; he does not, however, choose particularly to discuss Mr. Smith's views of the subject; and to prove that he has not *caricatured* Calvinism, he appeals to that delineation of Calvinistic faith which is given in the well-known and approved manual of the doctrine, the Assembly's Catechism. The following passage will shew that Mr. Belsham has not been guilty of misrepresentation:

'The Assembly's Catechism teaches, in answer to the seventh question, that, "the decrees of God are his eternal purpose according to the counsel of his will, whereby for his own glory he hath fore-ordained *whatsoever* comes to pass."

'From this it evidently follows, that the fall of man is one of those events which was ordained for the glory of God.

'We are further taught, in reply to the sixteenth question, "that the covenant being made with Adam, not only for himself, but for his posterity; ALL mankind, descending from him by ordinary generation, sinned in him, and fell with him in his first transgression." Thus, for the glory of God, all mankind were predestinated to sin in Adam, and to fall with him.

'This celebrated symbol of the true calvinistic faith proceeds to teach us, in answer to the two succeeding questions, "that the fall brought mankind into an estate of sin and misery:" also, that "the sinfulness of that estate, whereunto man fell, consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin, the want of original righteousness, and the corruption of the whole nature, which is commonly called original sin, together with all actual transgressions which flow from it." Hence it follows, that God, for his own glory, has fore-ordained that all mankind shall be *guilty* of Adam's first sin, together with all actual transgressions that flow from it.

'Now comes the *bonne bouche*. The question next proposed is, "What is the *misery* of that estate, whereinto man fell?" And the answer to it is in these memorable words: "*ALL* mankind by the fall lost communion with God, are under HIS WRATH AND CURSE, and so made liable to all the miseries of this life, to death itself, and to the *PAINS OF HELL FOR EVER*."

'That is, God having from all eternity fore-ordained for his own glory that all mankind shall be guilty of Adam's first sin, for his own glory he hath further fore-ordained, that, by this fall they shall lie under his WRATH and CURSE, and be made liable to the pains of hell for EVER!!!

'To add to the horror of the picture, and to accumulate insult upon injury, it is further asked in the twentieth question, "Did God

* See our account of his Sermon on the permission of Sin.

leave

leave *all* mankind to perish in the estate of sin and misery?" To which the answer subjoined is, that "God out of *mere* good pleasure, from all eternity, elected *SOME* to everlasting life."

'What then is God? It is truly replied, in one of the most concise and comprehensive definitions which was ever given, in answer to the fourth question of this Catechism: "God is a spirit, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth."

'But what is the God of Calvinism? A gloomy arbitrary tyrant, a malignant omnipotent demon.

'Therefore the God of Calvinism is not the TRUE GOD, is not the God of Christians, is not the God and Father of Jesus, is not that God whose name is LOVE.

'This, Sir, is the system that I am accused of having *caricatured*. It is the system concerning which I have pronounced, and I now solemnly repeat the charge, that it is "a tremendous doctrine, which, had it really been taught by Christ and his apostles, their gospel might truly have been denominated, not the doctrine of peace and good will, but a message of wrath and injustice, of terror and despair." I have spoken of it, and while life and breath and intellect remain, I shall ever speak of it as "a rigorous, a gloomy, and a pernicious system," as "full of horror, as the very extravagance of errors," and as "a mischievous compound of impiety and idolatry."

We shall leave our readers to judge how far Mr. Smith has succeeded in freeing Calvinism from the objections which have been generally made to it, and how far Mr. Belsham is justified in that strong and pointed condemnation of it which he glories in reiterating.

Mr. Smith accuses Mr. B. of glaring inconsistency, when he asserts that Dr. Priestley was indebted to his early education among the Calvinists for some of his best principles and impressions. Indeed, he here thinks that he has his antagonist so completely in his power, that he capers and curvets round him with all the confidence of victory: but he finds his mistake when they meet, lance to lance. Because a strict and rigid sect may be found to nourish good principles, and to foster virtuous habits, are we to infer that the doctrines of that sect are all conformable to truth? Have not men in every age been seen, who have united irreproachable morality to the most indefensible creeds? It is happy for the world that the absurdities of system do not operate, as we might often suppose they would, on the heart: for if confirmed immorality were the universal concomitant of error, our present state would be miserable in the extreme. Whatever may be our opinion of the speculative and highly metaphysical tenets of Calvinism, it is but justice to this sect to observe that its members are in general exemplary for their piety and virtue; and this fact is sufficient to exculpate Mr. Belsham from the charge of inconsistency in bearing testimony

mony to the good impressions which Dr. P. in early life received from them, though, in the same breath, he asserts the creed of the Calvinists to be the extravagance of error.

'If (says Mr. B.) I had maintained that Dr. Priestley owed his best principles and impressions to an early education in the *peculiar doctrines* of Calvinism, the triumph might have been just; but as the case stands, had this gentleman allowed himself to reflect, that the *doctrine* of a sect is one thing, and its *discipline* another, and that all sects hold many important *practical principles* in connection with their own peculiar tenets, he would have seen that he needed not to have felt the anxiety which he expresses, for the credit and consistency of the author of the Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind.'

The subsequent part of the correspondence relates to a quotation or two made by Dr. Priestley from the Fathers, in his "History of Early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ," and to Mr. Belsham's account of the progress of the Trinitarian doctrine. Mr. B. allows that Mr. S. has detected a misconception of a passage cited by Dr. P. from Chrysostom: but he shews that Mr. Smith, in his explanation of the same passage, is equally mistaken. He has so far succeeded, also, in vindicating the character of his deceased friend, that Mr. Smith, much to his honour, has omitted in a new edition of his letters the heavy allegation against Dr. Priestley, "that implicit reliance cannot safely be placed on his representations, even in the cases of the plainest fact."

On what Mr. S. terms the Unitarian Mystery, he endeavours to be jocular; and, as Mr. B. might feel this to be the weak part of his system, he does not relish the pleasantry of his antagonist: but he makes the best reply in his power; and we cannot help him to a better, were we ever so much disposed.

In the support of the Humanity of Christ, as maintained by Unitarians, the passage in Acts, ii. 22. is often quoted; on which Mr. Smith makes this reflection; 'How is this misunderstood passage hackneyed by Unitarians!' We are not, however, informed in what respect it is misunderstood. The words are so plain as scarcely to be capable of two meanings.

This controversy is a complete specimen of theological thrust and parry. Each combatant shews himself adroit in the science of attack and defence: but it is difficult for the parties to keep their temper perfectly unruffled. We should be happy to find that mutual candour, if not truth, were promoted by such contests: yet we have too much experience of religious warfare to cherish so pleasing a hope.

Mo-y.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE,

For MARCH, 1806.

POETRY.

Art. 15. *The Victory of Trafalgar.* A Naval Ode in Commemoration of the Heroism of the British Navy. By Samuel Maxey, Esq. 4to. 2s. Johnson.

THE epithet *descriptive* belongs to this ode, though it has not been assumed by the author; and perhaps, indeed, Mr. Maxey has been too minutely circumstantial, and has thus diminished the poetical effect which it must have been his object to produce. Every particular of the well-fought day is detailed in verse; from the telegraphic signal before the battle, "England expects every man to do his duty," to the pious thanksgiving to "Almighty God the giver of all victory," ordered by Admiral Collingwood at its conclusion;—the bearing down to engage—breaking the enemy's line—close action—the priming, loading, and firing—the blowing up of the Achille—the ineffectual attempt of two ships of the enemy to board the Temeraire—the striking of the flags of 19 French and Spanish ships to British valour, &c. To the particulars of the action, is added an account of the subsequent storm, and of the generous exertions of our tars in behalf of the vanquished. We copy three stanzas, to speak for themselves:

'Let signal now be made
For closer action,' NELSON said;
The signal flies.
Scarce had these words his lips exprest,
When the fell bullet pierc'd his breast,
Convulsions soon the fatal wound attest,
Prostrate he lies!

'Surgeons and friends attend,
In vain their kind assistance lend;
The ball's too deep:
His eye no more emits its ray,
His cheeks a pallid hue betray;
In his attendants' arms he faints away,
As round they weep.

'But e'er his eyelids close,
While yet the gushing crimson flows,
Which life supplies,
A transient gleam of joy appears
To animate him, when he hears
What ships had struck; then, 'mid the sailors' cheers,
Calmly he dies.'

Mr. Maxey terms his ode 'an unostentatious effort in poetry;' and having been evidently composed in great haste, to meet the warm feelings of the public, we have not surveyed it with an eye of close criticism.

Mo-y. Art.

Art. 16. *Nelson Triumphant*, A Poem. By T. Myers. 4to. 2s. 6d. Richardson.

Some expressions in this poem bear a near resemblance to parts of "Nelson's tomb, &c." by Mr. Fitzgerald, noticed in a former Review: but we venture not to pronounce them plagiarisms; because it is very obvious that when two writers are employed on the same subject, each must recollect the prominent features of that subject; and when they paint the same action, they must often use the same words. If Nelson's atchievements are to be exhibited, if his pursuit of the flying squadron of the enemy to the West Indies and his triumph at Trafalgar are to be described, "the torrid clime and the tainted gale" will be introduced in the first instance, and "shatter'd navies and the victor-ship" in the last: but when the descriptions continue nearly similar through four successive lines, as is the case at p. 11. the suspicion of plagiarism will attach.

Mr. Myers's line

"Brave NELSON sought those ships, but sought in vain,'

closely imitates Mr. Fitzgerald's

"Nelson has sought but long had sought in vain;"

And the following

'Britannia triumphs—but her Nelson's gone,'

is not unlike Mr. F.'s

"England's triumphant—but her Nelson dies."

The ensuing, however, no one will claim of Mr. Myers:

'Glorious his life in ev'ry stage has been,
Yet "dust to dust" concludes the earthly scene.'

May.

Art. 17. *Verses on the Victory of Trafalgar;* and the Death and Funeral of Admiral Lord Nelson. By the Rev. William Tremenheere, A. B. Late Chaplain of His Majesty's late Ship the Valiant. 4to. 1s. Faulder.

We wish to praise when the intention is commendable, but, in certain cases, it is impossible. Mr. Tremenheere is perhaps intitled to our respect as a man and as a clergyman: but as a poet we cannot say to him—"Well done."

D.o

Art. 18. *The Fight off Trafalgar.* A descriptive Poem. By George David Harley, Comedian, &c. 4to. 2s. Longman and Co.

As we have before intimated, when a croud of poets are occupied in celebrating the brilliant fight off Trafalgar, and in offering the tribute of the Muse to the merits of the hero who gloriously fell in the arms of victory, coincidence of sentiment is in many respects so unavoidable, that the mere repetition of the same thoughts, or the use of the same epithet and expression, by several writers, will not subject them to the imputation of plagiarism. Mr. Harley, therefore, might have saved himself the trouble of the apology which he offers on this head. In his enthusiastic admiration of the gallant chief, none of his brother bards can surpass him: but the critic who expects the fire of genius to be

chastened

chastened by taste, and to be subservient to correctness, will on several occasions be induced rather to sigh than applaud. Some of Mr. Harley's ideas are extravagant, and the effort at sublimity terminates in downright bathos. His muse is in such a violent hurry, that she will not stay to complete the sense of the very first couplet of the poem, which begins thus:

'To tell of the deeds British valour hath done,
Were the sands of *her* ocean and the beams of *her* sun.—'

Had he given himself time, how easily would he have expressed his meaning,

'To tell of the deeds British valour has done
Were to count ocean's sands or the beams of the sun.'

To represent the subsequent storm as 'the dirge of the heavens', expressive of 'the grief of the skies' at the fall of Nelson, is a species of poetic extravagance, which, however admired in the last age, will not be tolerated in the present. When we are informed respecting the hero, that 'his soul was a whole fleet,' Mr. Harley must forgive us if we compare his bombast to a line in Scriblerus,

"Himself an army and his spear a wood."

We cannot perceive the beauty of such couplets as the following:

'Lopp'd, batter'd and broke—in the life of a span,
And a course which ne'er mortal more gloriously ran!'

'Then farewell our Hero! the great and the good!
The seas where he conquer'd, yet boast him in blood.'

The line

'From *our* seas flow the rivers that water *his* plains'

is not only obscure, but exhibits an inverted metaphor.

We shall transcribe a single stanza as no unfair specimen of the whole:

'The sculptor shall chissel with exquisite grace
The strength of his soul and the fire of his face,
The pillar shall rise, and the monument tell,
How greatly he conquer'd—how gloriously fell!
But mould'ring are all the vain efforts of art,
The boast of all busts is a whole nation's heart!—
Which to time's latest hour shall, to valour sincere,
With its blood feed the laurel and furnish a tear,
For the fight off Trafalgar.'

This is the burden of each of the 30 stanzas of which the poem is composed.

Moy.

Art. 19. *An Essay on Man*, upon Principles opposite to those of Lord Bolingbroke; in four Epistles. With a Preface and Notes. By W. Churchey. 12mo. pp. 115. 4s. Boards. Kirby.

We doubt not that this attempt, though extremely bold, is the offspring of good intention. Startled by the apparently dangerous tendency

tendency of some of the equivocal positions in Pope's celebrated Essay on Man, Mr. Churchey conceived the design of composing a similar poem on *evangelical* principles. The human species, however, may be treated in a physical or moral point of view; and, in either case, the subject may, with sufficient propriety, be intitled 'an Essay on Man.' This expression, in itself sufficiently limited and humble, does not *necessarily* include the consideration of theological dogmas, nor even the pure precepts of the Gospel. We neither wish to blame Mr. Pope, because he did not connect with his theme the doctrines of Christianity, nor are we inclined to censure Mr. Churchey, because he thinks it proper to celebrate in verse his views of revealed religion: yet the formal contrast of his pious effusions, with the splendid ethics and inimitable numbers of the bard of Twickenham, reminds us of the imprudent desire of certain puritanical preachers, who adapted their devotional strains to favourite national airs of a very opposite complection.

Having thus stated our dissent to the general scheme of the present essay, we hope that we shall be excused from entering on the contrarieties of sentiment suggested by the perusal of the rival poems. The prosecution of such a task would necessarily involve much tedious discussion of profound but hackneyed topics, in the consideration of which the most acute and the most upright of men are not exempt from error. Besides, the voice of the public has already appreciated the merits of these very unequal performances. The fame of the first can die only with the language in which it is written, while that of the second is already hastening to oblivion.

While we allow that Mr. Churchey's verses sometimes aspire to the point and smoothness of their prototypes, we must likewise acknowlege that they seldom awake sublime emotions, or melt us into tenderness. The illustrations are neither copious nor happy; and the author more frequently appears in the character of a polemical divine than in that of an enlightened philosopher, or of the nursling of genius.—The principal object of his poem is to deduce human happiness from the original depravity of mankind, the consequent atonement of Christ, and the vital impulses of the spirit of grace. In pursuance of these views, the first epistle opens with an address to Mr. Wilberforce, which is *followed* by an invocation to the Deity. The search for truth, as it is revealed in the Scriptures, and contrasted with the uncertainty and futility of scientific inquiry, is then recommended as our principal concern; and the doctrine of original sin is maintained, and objections to it are answered. In the second epistle, various arguments are adduced in support of the fall of man, and in opposition to several of Pope's favourite maxims. The third exhibits a contrast between the highest efforts of human virtue and the divine character, as exemplified in the life of Socrates and of Jesus Christ. The eloquence, miracles, and atonement of the Saviour, the progress of sin, and the doctrine of universal salvation, are next specially commemorated. The vanity of knowlege and talents, when opposed to the Christian scheme of redemption, the corruptions of the church, the subtile and precarious nature of metaphysical and physical disquisitions, ~~a confutation of~~ Locke's theory

4 of

an attack on

of innate ideas, a description of the millenium, and a summary of the Gospel system, form the principal contents of the remaining epistle.

In Mr. Churchey's train of sentiment we cordially participate, when he reprobates the continuance of the slave-trade, the indiscriminate use of capital punishments, and the gloomy creed of Calvin: but if all men be transgressors from the womb, we see not why children should be absolved from the general curse. The author's humanity, however, thus pleads in their favour:

'If *Herod*'s murder of the *Babes* decreed,
Why do all execrate the bloody deed!
Or, if there was no *Innocence* in them;
Why does the *Scripture* such a scene condemn!
When infants *die*, their Angels wing them round!
No vicious spirits haunt the hallow'd ground!
While infants *live*—such *Innocents* you see—
Their Saviour points through *them* at you and me—
"Here, learn of these, except you *such* become,
In no wise hope to reach my Father's home!"
Blessing, He took them in his Arms, and press'd
The *smiling Patterns* to *his gracious Breast!*
Let not Dominicans *disfigure* truth—
The God that *made* us, bless'd us in our youth;
To *Calvin* leave the blasphemy of *Fate*,
The *Dawn* of *Grace* illumes our infant state;' &c.

At what precise period of life, then, does the original taint become manifest?

The notion of the prior lapse of human souls, before their incorporation, likewise seems to have charms for Mr. Churchey's capacious faith. Were his charity equally ample, we are inclined to think that he would have censured Locke, Priestley, and Voltaire, more in the spirit of Christian meekness:

'If *Locke* be right, Farewell to Joys above!
Farewell to fancies of celestial love.
If *Locke* be right—Ideas such as these,
"The Fear of Death, and hope of endless ease,"
Which from our earliest days *innate* we feel,
Are but the bubbles of fanatic Zeal;' &c.

'O! *Priestley!* poignant were the pangs of woe
You oft' have felt, through varied life below!
Ideas fled, like arrows, unconfined,
Distinct from *Matter*, link'd alone to Mind!
And when you *die*, the *livelier* pains you'll feel,
Unless *Forgiveness* blunts their pointed steel.'—

'The Robe of *Ridicule* was meekly borne,
And the arch *Leer* of that (*surviving*) *Scorn*,
Which once the visage of "the *Wretch*" Voltaire
Display'd—before he felt the *last despair!*'—

Both the text and the notes are disfigured by the too frequent recurrence of capitals and italics; and we occasionally meet with such inaccurate rhymes as *tame* and *lamb*, *zone* and *sun*, *flood* and *wood*, *appear* and *bear*, *explained* and *hand*, &c.

On the whole, we admire Mr. Churchey's faith more than his liberality, and his sincerity more than his poetry. **Muir.**

Art. 20. *Trafalgar:* a Rhapsody on the Death of Lord Nelson. By Robert Bellew, Esq. of the Middle Temple. 4to. 2s. 6d. Ginger.

Imagination sports in this rhapsody. First, old Oceanus wets his beard with tears for the death of the hero, and "pops up his head" above water to communicate the news to Britannia:

'We've seen your sons snatch Victory's bright prize,
We've seen Horatio wafted to the skies!'

Next the sea nymph Panopea relates the particulars:

'I saw aloft the wily Gall
With fatal tube direct the ball,
I saw, I saw, great Nelson fall!'

She does more; she informs us of the future destiny of the hero, viz. that he will be our polar star, that he will lead the winds, and guide our navies.

When Panopea ends, the Sisters of the main and the Tritons think it high time for them *to put in their oar:* but Panopea, in a prodigious hurry to impart all that she knows, commits the shocking mistake of using *humble* as a rhime to *tremble:* which is enough to make the critic *tremble* with anger, and let the pamphlet *tumble* out of his hands. **Mu-y.**

Art. 21. *Victory in Tears;* or the Shade of Nelson. A Tribute to the Memory of that immortal Hero who fell in the Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805. 4to. 2s. 6d. Murray.

More address is displayed in this poem, than in any of the tributary effusions which the votaries of Apollo have presented with such profusion at Nelson's shrine. The poet, with great felicity, introduces the shade of the Hero appearing to his Muse, as she was meditating the "loud lament;" and, in dignified language, commanding her to dry up her tears:

'No! let each eye in tearful tribute flow,
Let each sad aspect wear the public woe;
Let Glory's blaze subside to Mourning's gloom,
And every Virtue weep o'er NELSON's tomb!

'Twas thus, the Muse, as powerful feelings press'd,
Obey'd the impulse of her labouring breast;
When lo! before her eye, in light array'd,
A vision rose—'twas valiant NELSON's shade.
Warm as in life, the awful warrior seem'd,
And round his brow a wreath of glory beam'd;
Illustrious scars his honours here express'd,
And Death's last wound shone star-like on his breast;

Bright as in battle flash'd his fearless eye,
And as he spoke, Heaven echoed from on high.
" Forbear!" he cried, " forbear the mournful lay,
Nor steep in tears the trophies of the day;
To strains of rapture wake the wond'rous lyre!
Let sounds of joy Britannia's breast inspire!
Pleas'd, let her twine the wreath for Valour's head,
And in her living heroes—prize the dead.
Bid her no more for NELSON fruitless grieve,
Who, that could die like him, would wish to live?
Who that by death, enshrin'd in Glory's eye,
Like him could live—that would not wish to die?
Heaven but indulg'd the boon his soul desir'd,
And gave the glorious fate his fame requir'd.
Tell her, since first, in early fancy fram'd,
Ambitious thoughts his kindling breast inflam'd,
'Twas all his wish—his hope—his pride—to prove
His first—last passion, was his Country's love;
To hear awhile her praise—attract her eye,
And in her sacred cause—victorious die."

At l. 219. we are shocked with the *manes* of Nelson pronounced as one syllable: but at the conclusion the poet recompences us for this and every other defect, by the happy and to us original thought of inviting Scotia and Erin heartily to combine with Albion, and thus to become *the three-decker of the main.* **May.**

Art. 22. *A Funereal Ode, in Two Parts, on the Death of Lord Nelson.* By Edward Atkyns Bray, F.A.S. of the Middle Temple. 4to. 2s. 6d. White.

Had not Mr. Bray designated his profession, we should have concluded that he was a clergyman from his ode smelling so much of what is called *the parson's shop.* The first part thus concludes:

' The gracious God, who gave him to the world,
To guard the assertors of a Saviour's cause;
And by his hand his vengeance hurl'd
On all who spurn'd his laws,
Cried, with a voice that shook the central sun,
" Receive thy meed—*thy duty done.*"
And call'd him from the earth to join
Th' angelic warriors of the hosts divine;
Where, round his footstool ranged a living zone,
They guard th' eternal throne.'

Britons are admonished in the Antistrophe and Epode, which terminate the second part, to guard the Hero's hallow'd shrine: for

' Whilst sacred 'tis preserv'd, his Native Land
Shall wield the sceptre of command;
But if profan'd the hallow'd spot,
Then, Britons! know your just but dreadful lot:
The Land that chain'd Old Ocean to her shore
Shall sink, and be no more.'

of

If Nelson's remains be our Palladium, Britons no doubt will defend his tomb.

Moy.

Art. 23. *Palmyra*, and other Poems. By T. L. Peacock. Crown 8vo. 7s. Boards. Richardsons. 1806.

Fenced and barricadoed as Helicon is, according to the report of some persons, against the approach of the moderns,—and as we have indeed melancholy evidence in the quantity of trash, called poetry, with which we are incessantly pelted,—a few individuals occasionally contrive to clamber over the inclosure, and to get a sip from the sacred fountain. Mr. Peacock appears to be one of this favored minority; and even those who are somewhat fastidious will receive pleasure from the vigor of his conceptions, the elegance of his expressions, and the harmony of his numbers. Palmyra, whose splendid ruins of white marble, in the midst of an extensive sandy desert, present so striking a spectacle to the traveller, illustrative of the transitory nature of human glory, is a fine subject for a poem; and if our expectations were raised on this occasion, we are bound in gratitude to Mr. P. to report that we were not disappointed. With a boldness and a fire which belong to the Ode, he sings the fate of this once magnificent city, its rulers and inhabitants, and introduces those awful reflections which are a lesson to the proud and a consolation to the humble. Notes, illustrative of the allusions in the text, are subjoined: but we think that, though Mr. P. can adduce good authority for the omission, the names of the persons, viz. of *Zenobia*, *Longinus*, &c. to whom he refers, should have been woven into the stanzas appropriated to them; for, as Dr. Johnson observes, "An Epitaph and a history of a nameless hero are equally absurd, since the virtues and qualities so recounted in either are scattered at the mercy of fortune to be appropriated by guess. The name, it is true, may be read on the stone; but what obligation has it to the poet, whose verses wander over the earth, and leave their subject behind them, and who is forced, like an unskilful painter, to make his purpose known by adventitious help?" This remark on the omission of the name in an epitaph applies also to other poems. We mean not to discourage the addition of explanatory notes: but authors should consider that poems, and odes in particular, are intended for recitation, and that the necessity of illustration should be sedulously avoided. The bard amply avails himself of the scanty records respecting Palmyra, but the name of its celebrated queen Zenobia never occurs in the whole ode.

A priest of the Sun, to whom the great temple of Palmyra was dedicated, is made in the spirit of poetry to foretell its subversion by the army of Aurelian. Anguish, supplication, and despair are finely blended in his address to the God of Light. We transcribe the concluding stanzsa of this prophetic effusion, followed by the poet's reflections:

"Alas! in vain, in vain we call!
The stranger triumphs in our fall!
And FATE comes on, with ruthless frown,
To strike PALMYRA'S splendor down.
Urg'd by the steady breath of TIME,
The desert-whirlwind sweeps sublime,

The eddying sands in mountain-columns rise:
Borne on the pinions of the gale,
In one concenter'd cloud they sail,
Along the darken'd skie
It falls! it falls! on TEDMOR'S walls
The whelming weight of ruin falls!
Th' avenging thunder-bolt is hurl'd,
Her pride is blotted from the world,
Her name unknown in story:
The trav'ller on her scite shall stand,
And seek, amid the desert-sand,
The records of her glory!
Her palaces are crush'd, her tow'rs o'erthrown,
OBLIVION follows stern, and marks her for his own!"

'How oft, the festal board around,
These time-worn walls among,
Has rung the full symphonious sound
Of rapture-breathing song!
Ah! little thought the wealthy proud,
When rosy pleasure laugh'd aloud,
That here, amid their ancient land,
The wand'rer of the distant days
Should mark, with sorrow-clouded gaze,
The mighty wilderness of sand;
While not a sound should meet his ear,
Save of the desert-gales that sweep,
In modulated murmurs deep,
The wasted graves above,
Of those who once had revell'd here,
In happiness and love!

'Short is the space to man assign'd
This earthly vale to tread;
He wanders, erring, weak, and blind,
By adverse passions led.
LOVE, the balm of ev'ry woe,
The dearest blessing man can know;
JEALOUSY, whose pois'nous breath
Blasts affection's op'ning bud;
Stern DESPAIR, that laughs in death;
Black REVENGE, that bathes in blood;
FEAR, that his form in darkness shrouds,
And trembles at the whisp'ring air;
And HOPE, that pictures on the clouds
Celestial visions, false, but fair;
All rule by turns:
To-day he burns
With ev'ry pang of keen distress;
To-morrow's sky
Bids sorrow fly
With dreams of promis'd happiness.

'From

'From the earliest twilight-ray,
That mark'd CREATION's natal day,
Till yesterday's declining fire,
Thus still have roll'd, perplexed by strife,
The many-clashing wheels of life,
And still shall roll, till TIME's last beams expire.
And thus, in ev'ry age, in ev'ry clime,
While circling years shall fly,
The varying deeds that mark the present time
Will be but shadows of the days gone by.'

The other pieces are of various kinds; and though we cannot afford space distinctly to notice them, we shall observe, in general, that they prove the author to have some conception of the discriminating properties of true poetry: while the difference of the metres in which they are conveyed shews the facility with which he composes. Moy.

Art. 24. *Nelson*, an Elegy. 4to. 1s. Johnson.

These verses may help to swell the crowd of offerings at Nelson's tomb, but we cannot allow that they display any brilliant poetical merit. They are rather manufactured than inspired, and unfortunately remind us of something better than themselves.

'Nile's seven *loud* mouths his might in war enforce
Where *fenced* navies felt his vengeful arm;
Where art and science strove to stop his course,
Forming a *fence* the daring might alarm.'

On this stanza, we shall remark that *loud* is not appropriate to the mouths of the Nile; that the French fleet, moored in the bay of Aboukir, could not be called a *fenced* navy; or, if fenced, it could not be said to *form a fence*. It cannot be at once the object *fenced* and *fencing*. D.o

Art. 25. *Nelson's Tomb*, inscribed to the Army, Navy, and Volunteers of the United Kingdom. 8vo. 6d. Hatchard.

Soldiers and Sailors are not supposed to understand all the *dressing* which is required in the Corps of Parnassus; and though Poetry be not the first class, they will not dislike it if the subject shews the writer to be a *hearty fellow*. The author of 'Nelson's Tomb' may also pass muster among the Volunteers; who will be reminded of the hymns and spiritual songs which they learned in the nursery, by the following stanza:

'Thus wept, thus honour'd in his grave,
Now Nelson sleeps—yet, Britons, know
'Twas Heav'n the power to Nelson gave,
'Twas God, through him, subdu'd the foe.'

No particular respecting the procession and funeral is omitted; not even *Dust to Dust*. D.o

Art. 26. *A Sublime Monody, sacred to the Memory of the Illustrious Naval Hero Lord Viscount Nelson*, &c. &c. By Joshua West. 8vo. 1s. Kirby.

We have not heard whether, amid all the late changes of Administration, and the *turnings-out* and *turnings-in* of placemen and pensioners, any alteration is likely to be made in the antient and honorable office of Poet-laureate—to the Bellmen If, however, this should be the case, and Mr. West should be a candidate for this 'sublime' situation, we think that we may cheer him with hopes of success; for he would probably have as many votes as—aye, verily, we believe, as many votes as there will have been readers of his '*Sublime Monody!*' G.2.

Art. 27. *A Monody to the Memory of the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt:* inscribed to his surviving Friends. 4to. 2s Stockdale.

An enthusiastic admirer of the late Minister here attempts, in flowing verse, to do justice to his character. Among the predominant features of this statesman's public life, the Muse recounts his measure for the liquidation of the National Debt: but we are not told, as we ought to have been, that this plan, which obtained for Mr. Pitt such universal credit, was originally suggested by the late Dr. Price.—We would not detract from the merit of the son of the illustrious Chatham: but we cannot regard his death as an incalculable misfortune, nor 'See in his fate the doom of half mankind.' Mo-y.

RELIGIOUS.

Art. 28. *The United Gospel; or Ministry of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, combined from the Narrations of the Four Evangelists. By R. and M. Willan. 3d Edition, with many additional Notes and Observations. 8vo. 6s. Boards. W. Phillips.

Various harmonies of the Gospels have been attempted, but to every scheme objections have been offered. It should seem from St. Luke's preface to his Gospel, that the occurrences of our Lord's ministry were related by him in the exact order of events; and yet it is not easy to make the other Gospels conform to his standard. Some critics, dissatisfied with all harmonizing attempts, have reprobated the plan altogether: but whatever obstacles may obstruct its execution, we cannot be surprized that attentive readers of the N. T. should be desirous of reducing the sacred histories of our Saviour's life to one connected narrative. Messrs. Willan confess that, in the execution of their undertaking, difficulties occur with respect to the order and arrangement of facts; they think, however, that they have obtained some success by not taking a favourite evangelist, but by considering that more attention is due to one Evangelist than to another at particular periods of our Lord's ministry.

'Matthew mentions several circumstances about the time of its commencement, which are not noticed by the other three. Mark gives afterwards the most exact account of the transactions in Galilee. Luke enlarges upon the events and discourses which occurred in the journies of Jesus Christ through Samaria and Judea, during the latter part of his ministry. John is most minute in relating what happened at Jerusalem, at the time of publick festivals; and has little in common with the rest.

'On these observations we have founded the general arrangement of incidents, not following any Evangelist throughout, but passing from

from one to another, as the order of narration seemed to require. The peculiar advantages of this method are; that it occasions the fewest possible transpositions in any of the gospels; that it coincides with the views which each Evangelist might have in enlarging upon particular subjects, or periods of the ministry; lastly, that it is most likely to give the true series of incidents;—for in those parts of the gospels where the narrative is ample and studiously circumstantial, time, place, and succession, we must suppose, will be defined with the greatest accuracy.'

Reasons are assigned for the Evangelists not having made nice order and chronological exactness their chief object; and the authors suppose, from an attentive study of the Gospels, that the manner of detailing events by the sacred historians will be better understood by attending to these observations:

'I. Circumstances are often joined together because they happened at the same place, though not at the same time. Matt. ch. ix. &c.

'II. Several facts happening nearly at the same time, are put down without regard to precedence, as in Mat. ch. xii. and ch. xviii. who on such occasions uses the general expressions, Τοτε, εν εκεινω τω καιρω, εν εκεινη τη ωρα, &c.

'III. Circumstances relating to the same person or subject are put together, which, in strict propriety with regard to time, should have been separated: as Levi's call, the feast at his house, and what happened in consequence of it.

'Thus also Mark vi. the circumstances of John's imprisonment and death are related at the same time.

'IV. Other circumstances are combined on account of their analogy, without reference to time or place. Mat. viii. 18. Luke ix. 57, &c.

'V. Two similar incidents, though occurring at distinct times, are narrated by different Evangelists, with precisely the same circumstances. Thus our Lord's remarks after casting out a dumb demon, Mat. xii. 25. are transferred by Luke (vi. 16.) to another miracle of the same kind.

'The first visit to Nazareth, as described Luke iv. 15. is omitted by the other Evangelists: but they have mentioned the very same circumstances in another journey to that city a considerable time afterwards.'—

'VI. Sometimes a continued series of historical narration is given, and the doctrinal part delivered separately, when in strict propriety they should have been intermixed. This is frequently done in Matthew's gospel.'

We must leave these remarks to speak for themselves. The Gospel history is here considered as divided into five parts. I. History prior to our Lord's public ministry. II. First year. III. Second year. IV. Third year. V. Transactions between our Lord's Resurrection and Ascension. To the Harmony, some short explanatory notes are subjoined, which appear to be judicious. Moy.

Art. 29. *Exercises of Piety*, for the Use of enlightened and virtuous Christians. By G. J. Zollikofer, Pastor of the Reformed Church

at Leipsic. By James Manning, Pastor of the United Congregation of Dissenters at Exeter. 2d Edition. 8vo. pp. 285. 6s. Boards. Johnson. 1805.

In M. R. Vol. xx. p. 164. we announced the first edition of this useful work, and explained the motive which induced the respectable translator to give the devotional Exercises of this celebrated German divine in an English dress. We are not surprized that enlightened and virtuous christians should express their approbation of them, by calling for a second edition, which is considerably enlarged. Besides a sketch of the author's life, extracted from Mr. Tooke's preface to his translation of Zollikofer's Sermons, (see M.R. Vol.48. N.S. p. 168.) additional reflections on the following subjects are inserted;—on Ourselves—on God as our Father—on the care which God takes of mankind—on Jesus Christ and christianity—on Immortality—on the Love of labour—on the blessing and advantages of Christianity—on doubts in religion—on contentment—on preparation for eternity—on happiness and misery—on the fear of death—on the Lord's day.

As a manual of devotion, this performance will be highly satisfactory to the serious christian.

Mo.y.

POLITICS.

Art. 30. *The true Origin of the present War betwixt France and England;* with Observations on the Expediency and Advantages of an immediate Peace. Second Edition. 8vo. Pamphlet; printed at Halle. 1805. London, sold by Budd, Jordan, Ogle, &c. Price 1s. 6d.

If the present writer be an Englishman, and sincerely wishes to promote the interest of his country, he has adopted a singular measure for the accomplishment of his design. Without introducing any palliating circumstances in our favour, we are accused, *roughly* accused of being the sole authors of the present war; and, to accelerate the return of peace, our situation is delineated in the most gloomy colours. Is it the part of a friend to inform the enemy where we are most vulnerable; or will he be disposed to peace, by being assured that we are dispirited and more than half subdued? We should expect the true advocate for Britain to take other ground, and to employ other arguments. It is bootless now to revert to the causes of the war: but, if they are to be discussed with a view to peace, both sides of the question should be fairly stated, which this writer has not done. When he wrote, the present change in Administration had not taken place: but he predicts a change as necessary for the salvation of the country, and represents that such a peace is attainable as would be advantageous to England and France. He thinks, however, that a commercial arrangement between the two countries would be impracticable, because the benefit of such a measure would lie wholly on the side of England. On the whole, this pamphlet "comes in a questionable shape," and will be perused with suspicion on this side of the channel.

D.o

Art. 31. *To your Tents!* An Address to the Volunteers of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Rev.

Matthew Wilson, A.M., Curate of Crayford in Kent. 8vo. 6d. Parsons and Son.

This patriotic address is calculated to rouse "every man to do his duty," to nerve the arm of Britons to resist Invasion, and to excite them to a vigorous and unanimous defence of those civil and religious blessings which distinguish their native land. It was delivered at the Drum Head to a Regiment of Volunteers, when going on a fortnight's duty.

Art. 32. *Thoughts on the present Administration.* By an Old Whig. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Budd.

That our situation is unprecedented in any former period of our history; that the state of Europe is completely changed; that our difficulties are great; that our danger is imminent; and that the nation requires a combination of talents and patriotism to extricate us from our present embarrassments, and to obtain for us the blessings of security and peace; are truths about which there is little occasion for controversy. It becomes necessary that we should summon resolution to contemplate naked facts; and that we should meet the emergencies of our case with wisdom, temper, and firmness. After the disasters which clouded Mr. Pitt's setting sun, the country has reason for congratulating itself on the new administration, who will not be disposed to adopt the late Premier's baleful system: but if we reflect on the actual state of the political world, and the melancholy preponderance which the enemy has obtained on the Continent, we shall not expect too much from their exertions. With regard to our internal evils, this old whig recalls the attention of the present Ministry to the sources from which they have flowed, and inculcates those constitutional principles which for some time have been going out of fashion. Viewing matters at home, he deems it necessary for the salvation of the country that Mr. Fox, a tried whig, should be in office; because he is precisely the man who will retrieve our lost diplomatic credit on the Continent: but it is added, that he must be a minister for a length of time, and obtain cordial support, to accomplish these objects. In terms not less strong than merited, the author reprobates 'that wretched system of juggling, finesse, trick and legerdemain (it deserves no higher title) which for these last fourteen years has been played off so clumsily before the nation;' and having sketched the traits of Mr. Pitt's administration, he subjoins the following portrait of him as a minister.

'His eloquence I believe to have been unrivalled and inimitable: let his statue be erected amongst those of Demosthenes and Cicero, and all who in any age or any country have been most illustrious for that fascinating art; let the workmanship be perfect, let there not be a streak in the marble. I must still insist that his ambition was of a vulgar rank, that he was a wild and heedless politician, playing most rashly, when the stake was nothing less than the safety of his country, and the liberties of Europe. Unfortunately, the peculiar errors of his character, amidst the whole catalogue of human infirmities, were the most unsuitable that could be found to the critical times he lived in, when if any fault had been pardonable it had been that of an over-cautious discretion. Deeply, most deeply, do we suffer for these

these errors; no measures can ever relieve us from their consequences.'

Some rays of hope are nevertheless subjoined:

'It is, however, a proud and consoling thought, that all which prudence can suggest, or vigour execute for this purpose, will be accomplished by the present administration; they will unite their efforts to give us back, as far as may be, the constitution, to restore to us the spirit of our nobles, the privileges of our people; the light we enjoy we shall spread over others, and in the day of battle, if ever that day should arrive, we shall fight irresistibly because we shall have much to lose.'

A rational view is given of the grounds on which Lord Grenville coalesces with Mr. Fox, and the author hopes that this union may be firm and lasting. The present Secretary for Foreign Affairs is highly though not undeservedly panegyrized; Lord H. Petty obtains no inconsiderable share of praise; and while the nation is reminded of the merits of several members of the present administration, and of their fitness to combat the dangers of the state, the people are required to do their duty, and exhorted to guard against those feelings of false honour and of hollow pride which necessarily lead to destruction.

MEDICAL, &c.

Art. 33. *Chirurgical Observations relative to the Eye; Observations on the Cataract,* &c. By James Ware, Surgeon, F.R.S. &c. The 2d Edition, with many Additions. 2 Vols. 8vo. 18s. 6d. Boards. Mawman.

These volumes may be considered as a collection of all the treatises on the eye which have been, at different times, published by Mr. Ware *. The first contains his remarks on ophthalmia, and the purulent eyes of newly born children, his observations on the epiphora, and on the *fistula lachrymalis;* the 2d volumes includes a translation of Wenzel's treatise on the cataract, Mr. Ware's observations on the same subject, the case of a young gentleman who recovered his sight when 7 years of age, (first published in the Philosophical Transactions,) observations on the dissipation of the cataract, and remarks on the *gutta serena.* To these are added two essays on the introduction of the catheter, and the treatment of hæmorrhoids. The main bulk of these different dissertations is already before the public; and the additional matter consists principally of some new cases, illustrative of Mr. Ware's ideas respecting the nature of the diseases of the eyes, or his method of curing them. The one which will probably be considered as the most valuable is an account of 'an ophthalmy with violent pain, consequent on a *gutta serena.*' Mr. Ware having found that a disease, attended with similar symptoms, was produced by the effusion of a fluid between the choroid and retina, proposed, as a method of relieving the excessive pain which the patient suffered, that the fluid should be discharged by a puncture made in the back

* See Rev. Vols. lxiii. and lxxviii. and N. S. Vols. xi. xvii. xviii. and xxvii.

part

part of the eye; and the operation proved successful, affording almost immediate ease.

As Mr. Ware's skill and experience are sufficiently known, we have only to add that we may congratulate the profession on the greater ease with which they may now avail themselves of his labours, in consequence of his works becoming more accessible under their present form, than when they were scattered in different publications. Bos.

Art. 34. *Dialogues in the Shades*, recommended to every Purchaser of Dr. Kinglake's Dissertation, &c. as an appropriate Tailpiece for Embellishment and Illustration. By Sir John Floyer's Ghost. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Cox.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the author of this publication (whom the dedication informs us to be Dr. Perry, of Hillingdon near Uxbridge,) is a zealous opponent of Dr. Kinglake's principles and practice in Gout.—We infer that he conceives Dr. Kinglake to be invulnerable by argument, when he attacks him with the shafts of ridicule and sarcasm: but, though we have been amused by the perusal of these Dialogues in the Shades, we are not convinced that Dr. K. will be much affected, or the public much influenced, by a composition which bears too much the character of levity, for a grave and important subject.

The Dialogues, which are nine in number, are not confined to the depredations on human life made by the use of cold applications in gout; since Dr. P. contrives likewise to introduce, with ingenuity and humour, the deleterious effects of various other practices which he condemns.—Much allusion is made to well known deceased characters in the naval service; in which, we understand, the writer passed many years of his life as a surgeon, and in that capacity was an attendant of the celebrated Capt. Cook in one of his voyages round the world. Yell.

Art. 35. *A short Detail of some Circumstances connected with Vaccine Inoculation*, which lately occurred in this Neighbourhood: with a few relative Remarks. By R. Dunning, Surgeon, Plymouth Dock. 12mo. pp. 42. Murray.

This author's object is to give additional publicity to a case of small pox occurring after cow-pox, which had been much misrepresented in his neighbourhood. He admits that a very mild small-pox here appeared after successful vaccine inoculation: but, at the same time, he disarms it of the terrors which such an admission might occasion, by stating it as a deviation from the ordinary course of nature, which is not more remarkable than that of a second attack of small-pox, of which he has had occasion to become acquainted with several instances. 'Susceptibility of the contagion of small-pox into the human body,' he remarks, 'seems to be a law of nature; yet we see, now and then, a person passing through a long life under the fullest and constant exposure to it, without taking it on in the smallest degree. Does not this fact, therefore, also appear to us scarcely less extraordinary, and less unaccountable, than, that a high susceptibility, or *an unknown something*, should subject a person,

here and there, to a second impression from it, or to the action of the variolous principle after the vaccine.'

Mr. D. erroneously uses small-pox as a plural instead of a singular noun, when meaning to designate the disease. Yes.

Art. 36. *Expositions on the Inoculation of the Small-pox and Cow-pock.* 8vo. 6d. Mawman.

I A moderate and sensible popular address on the safety and advantages of cow pox inoculation: but, as many facts are stated in the pamphlet which require authority for their support, it loses much of its force by being anonymous; notwithstanding the author tells us that he has left references with the printer to the cases which he narrates.

Numerous other tracts on this subject remain for examination. Do

LAW.

Art. 37. *The Trial of Governor T. Picton,* for inflicting the Torture on Louisa Calderon, a free Mulatto, and one of his Britannic Majesty's Subjects in the Island of Trinidad. Tried before Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough and a Special Jury. Taken in Short Hand during the Proceedings on the 24th of February 1806. 8vo. pp. 126. 3s. 6d. Crosby and Co.

Subsequently to the conquest of Trinidad by the British Forces in 1797, Brigadier-General Picton was appointed Governor of the island; with instructions to rule according to the antient laws subsisting in the settlement at its capture. A young Mulatto girl having been implicated in a robbery, and denying any knowlege of the transaction, the Governor ordered that the punishment of *piquetting* should be inflicted on her, to make her confess. She accordingly twice underwent this ordeal, and in consequence acknowleged her participation in the theft. It being doubted, however, that the Governor was authorized to adopt the application of torture, he was put upon his trial, as here recorded. The indictment stated that the act was unlawful and malicious: but the Counsel for the Defendant attempted to prove that by the law of Spain, which he was bound to administer, torture was admissible in this particular instance; that, even if it were *unlawfully*, it was not *maliciously* done; and lastly that, if, from ignorance of the law of Spain, he had acted thus illegally, the charge resolved itself into a mistake or error, and the indictment would not lie. In the course of evidence, the Judge saw reason for giving his opinion that there were many points in the case which made it fit that the verdict should be *special*, and that there were several matters connected with the Spanish law which required particular examination. This proposition being adopted, the evidence proceeded; the jury found that there was no proof of the existence of any law which authorized the infliction of torture in Trinidad, previously to its capitulation to the British, and therefore (under the direction of the judge) returned a verdict of *Guilty*; and the Defendant's counsel gave notice of an intention to move for a new trial, on the grouud that there was no *malice*, and that he acted from improper advice.

The

The proceedings appear to be reported at length, but they are incorrectly printed: in some places, obvious mistakes occur, as at p. 38. l. 5. *plaintiff* for *defendant;* in others, the ambiguity of some sentences leads us to suspect errors; and the indictment is not stated. G. 2.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS, *Dec.* 5, 1805.

Art. 38. *The Watchers and the Holy Ones.*—Preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, Dec. 5, 1805, &c. By Samuel, by Divine Permission, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph. 4to. 2s. Hatchard.

This singular sermon consists of two parts, viz. theological exposition, and political reflection. In the first, which is by much the most extended, the R. R. preacher endeavours to explain to what class of beings belong the "Watchers" and "the Holy Ones," mentioned in the text (Daniel iv. 17.) The opinion, that they are to be understood as angels of a distinguished rank, making the Cabinet or privy counsel of the Deity, is vehemently opposed; and the Holy Ones are interpreted to mean 'the Three Persons of the Godhead,' of which Michael the archangel is one, 'the description of whom particularly applies to the Son of God.' We are reminded that 'Michael the Archangel is the only archangel of which we know any thing in Holy Writ;' in the Apocrypha, however, another (Uriel) is mentioned; and if Bishop Horsley quotes the Apocrypha, in the instance of the Seven Brethren, might not its evidence be taken in other matters? We doubt whether the Orthodox will approve the Bishop's account, which makes the second person of the Trinity contend with the Devil about the body of Moses. Here, however, we wish not to argue, but merely to report.

In the other part, which discusses the assertion of the text that "the Most High rules in the kingdom of the earth and setteth over it the basest of men," the Bishop considers the conduct of Providence towards nations; by which bad men, to answer the purposes of God's judgments, are for a time exalted, and afterward humbled. He supposes that such is the destined end of the present conqueror of the Continent. We shall give the R. R. preacher's words:

'Persons are raised up and permitted to indulge their ferocious passions; their ambition, their cruelty, and their revenge, as the instruments of God's judgments for the reformation of his people; and when that purpose is answered, vengeance is executed upon them for their own crimes. Thus it was with the Syrian (Antiochus) and with that more ancient persecutor, Sennacherib, and many more. And so, we trust, it will be with him, who now "smiteth the people in his wrath and ruleth the nations in his anger." When the nations of Europe shall break off their sins by righteousness, the Corsican "shall be persecuted with the fury of our avenging God, and none shall hinder."

If we are to wait for the execution of vengeance on the Corsican till 'the nations of Europe break off their sins by righteousness,' his fall, notwithstanding Dr. Horsley's episcopal denunciations, is probably not very near. This prelate's predictions are clogged with *Ifs* that are not very encouraging.—Without consulting Bonaparte, we may venture to say that he will agree to restore the power which he has

has acquired, into the hands of the excluded dynasty, when the conditions stated by the Bishop are fulfilled. Will the Bourbons have patience to wait?

Mo-y.

Art. 39. *A Funeral Sermon for Lord Nelson*, chiefly *preached on the late Thanksgiving Day*, at Thursford and Snorling, in Norfolk, near the Birth-place of this Great Man. With a particular View to his most useful Life, and glorious Death. By the Rev. George Cook, M. A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 4to. 2s. 6d. Chapple.

When preachers represent Divine Providence as directing the sword of one nation against another, and as at least permitting the carnage of human beings by their fellow-creatures, it has been not unfrequently asked, where is the justice or the wisdom of the Almighty in this permission? Why are not his own bolts made his avenging ministers? Mr. Cook ventures to reply to this difficult question. He thinks, '*perhaps*, that it is for the example of a world of superior beings, that this world, like an incorrigible suicide, is left, not made, to inflict such punishment on itself, and that it is for the benefit of the world that populous and too aspiring nations are thinned of some of their most restless members.' We cannot however adopt Mr. Cook's first conjecture, unless we could be informed in what way our bloody contests can be an example to superior beings; and if we were to admit the last, we could not in a general view deprecate war, but must regard it as one of those partial evils which produce universal good Unluckily for the preacher's position, it is not the aspiring and warlike nation that is thinned by the sword, but generally their harmless and inoffending neighbours. Though we are not pleased with such strange surmises offered from the pulpit, we commend the preacher's zeal in exciting the gratitude of the nation for our numerous blessings, and particularly for the late victory.

In sketching the life of Nelson, Mr. C. employs animated declamation to a degree of poetic fervor. His exploits are extolled in glowing language; and at his death, angels are represented as weeping advocates over some of his failings in the busy life of a soldier. The inhabitants of Norfolk are exhorted to erect a naval column in the parish in which the Hero was born, as 'a glorious sea-mark for ourselves and for the enemy.'

Do

Art. 40 Preached in the Parish Church of Kells; by the most Rev. T. L O'B irne, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath. 8vo. 2s. Printed at Dublin: – Rivingtons, London.

Several objects are combined in this sermon. The Right Rev. preacher justifies the war as a necessary act of self defence, since the enemy in his strides to boundless empire had thrown down the gauntlet; he asserts the interference of Providence in human affairs; and while he displays the importance of the late naval victory, he explains the manner in which we ought to express our gratitude to Almighty God for this signal national deliverance. He regards the foe as having received 'through the arms of our Sovereign the most galling rebuke from Providence, that his fierce spirit could have brooked;'

and

and he conceives that his purposes respecting Ireland have thus been frustrated. High eulogies are bestowed on the gallantry and piety of the Hero who perished in the arms of victory; and instead of watering his bier with unchristian sorrow, we are exhorted to follow him with the eye of faith to those regions of bliss in which 'we may behold him received by Joshua, David, Josiah, and the brave son of Machabeus, who like him fell fighting the battles of their country.' The sermon concludes with expressing a hope that victory will lead to peace.

Moy.

Other SINGLE SERMONS.

Art 41. *The Divine Glory displayed by the permission of Sin.*: — preached at a Monthly meeting of the Society for the Education of young Men for the Work of the Ministry among Protestant Dissenters. To which are added copious notes and references. By John Pye Smith. 8vo. 2s. Conder.

The preacher of this discourse stands in the exact predicament of an advocate at the bar, who has a brief put into his hand. The subject was not of his own selection: since its discussion, he informs us, arose from the appointment of others. If the above thesis had been given to Mr. Smith merely as a trial of his logical skill and adroitness, his sermon would have demanded no more notice than an academical exercise: but, as the proposition is seriously maintained, and made the basis of a system, his laboured arguments must not be wholly overlooked. To the credit of Mr. Smith's ingenuity, it must be admitted that his clients, who called him to so hard a service, ought to be satisfied with their pleader, since he has exerted in their cause all his logical powers; yet we apprehend that those, who can distinguish sound reasoning from chopping logic, will not admire the eloquencee of this calvinistic divine.

Sin is defined to be 'a privation, an absence, a defect;' it is not, however, permitted by the Almighty, as Mr. S. tells us, in 'any sense that implies *tolerance*.' He is unable to explain how it is possible for permission to exclude tolerance: but he satisfies his auditors and himself with this sort of reason, 'God has not interfered in the prevention of moral evil, because he has not pleased to interfere.' When he advances to the prominent point of his thesis, he finds many reasons for the permission of Sin; for we are informed that thus the *superiority*, the *excellence*, the *justice*, the *moral legislation* and the *mercy* of God are displayed and established.

Ordinary capacities, arguing on this statement, might be led to regard Sin as more than tolerated in the Divine Arrangements, and might draw conclusions fatal to morality. We cannot perceive the utility of such discourses, which tend to perplex rather than to inform.

Do

Art. 42. *Victory Mourning*: preached at Southampton Nov. 10, 1805: occasioned by the great Victory obtained over the combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar Oct. 21, when the renowned Lord Nelson was slain. By William Kingsbury, M.A. 8vo. 1s. Ostell.

Some

Some serious and apposite reflections are suggested by the preacher in this discourse. War is depicted in all its horrors and calamities; and the Christian is said to be justified in praying against those "who delight in it;" yet Mr. K. observes that, in certain circumstances, it is unavoidable, and that our knowlege of the miseries which it brings in its train should be an argument with us to repell Invaders. The value of the late victory, he thinks, will be best appreciated by considering what would have been the situation of the country, at this hour, had the event been reversed. In this point of view, who can contemplate it without gratitude? By the death of the hero, however, he regards "the victory as turned into mourning to all the people;" and his expressions of esteem and regret are honourable to his patriotism. These we applaud: but we think that discretion was wanting when, in the conclusion, he observes that the death of the naval conqueror may be improved to remind us of the dying "Captain of our salvation." The victories of Gospel truth, obtained by the gentle means of persuasion, have no analogy with victories won at the cannon's mouth;—the conquests of the "Captain of our Salvation" were not gained by any bloody resistance opposed to the malice of his cruel enemies. To make any comparison of Lord Nelson with Jesus Christ is, in our apprehension, nothing less than impious.

Mo-y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A little consideration will doubtless convince M. Dutens of the necessity for our adhering to the rule which has always guided us, of declining any interference on such occasions as that to which his letter relates.

Mr. Butterman, and a host of similar applicants, must really give credit to our representation that *hundreds* of publications besides their own are claimants on our attention; and that we must take them in detail, having no powers equal to an adjudication *en masse*. In such a predicament, we grant that it may be unfortunate, but we must assert that it is unavoidable, that *some must wait*.

Mr. Keegan's communication is received.

R.'s work has been mislaid, but we will look for it, and endeavour to make an early report of its merits.

Mr. Reina shall have an *answer* next month.

Errors 329.

P.P. 260, 263, 269, 310, 311, 335.

& other smaller mistakes